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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

The Front Page

THE Holstein Friesian Associations will not do. It is not going to be possible to talk to a Holstein Friesian Association as if it were the people of Canada. And Mr. Bracken has got to talk to the people of Canada.

Before the Holstein Friesian speech we were inclined to think that the policy of staying out of Parliament for a few months might do Mr. Bracken and his party no harm. We were a little more expectant at that time than we now are of an early general election; but that is not the main reason for our change of mind. The main reason is the belief that Mr. Bracken cannot make himself heard from any place except that of a seat in Parliament.

The times are profoundly unusual, and in no respect more so than in the matter of space in the newspapers. There is room for the war news, and there is room for the comic strips; these are both essential. There is not much room for anything else. There would be room for the utterances of a new national party leader in the House of Commons; there is not room for the utterances of that same leader to the Holstein Friesian Association, and even the utterances themselves, in that polite society, are not likely to be quite so thrilling.

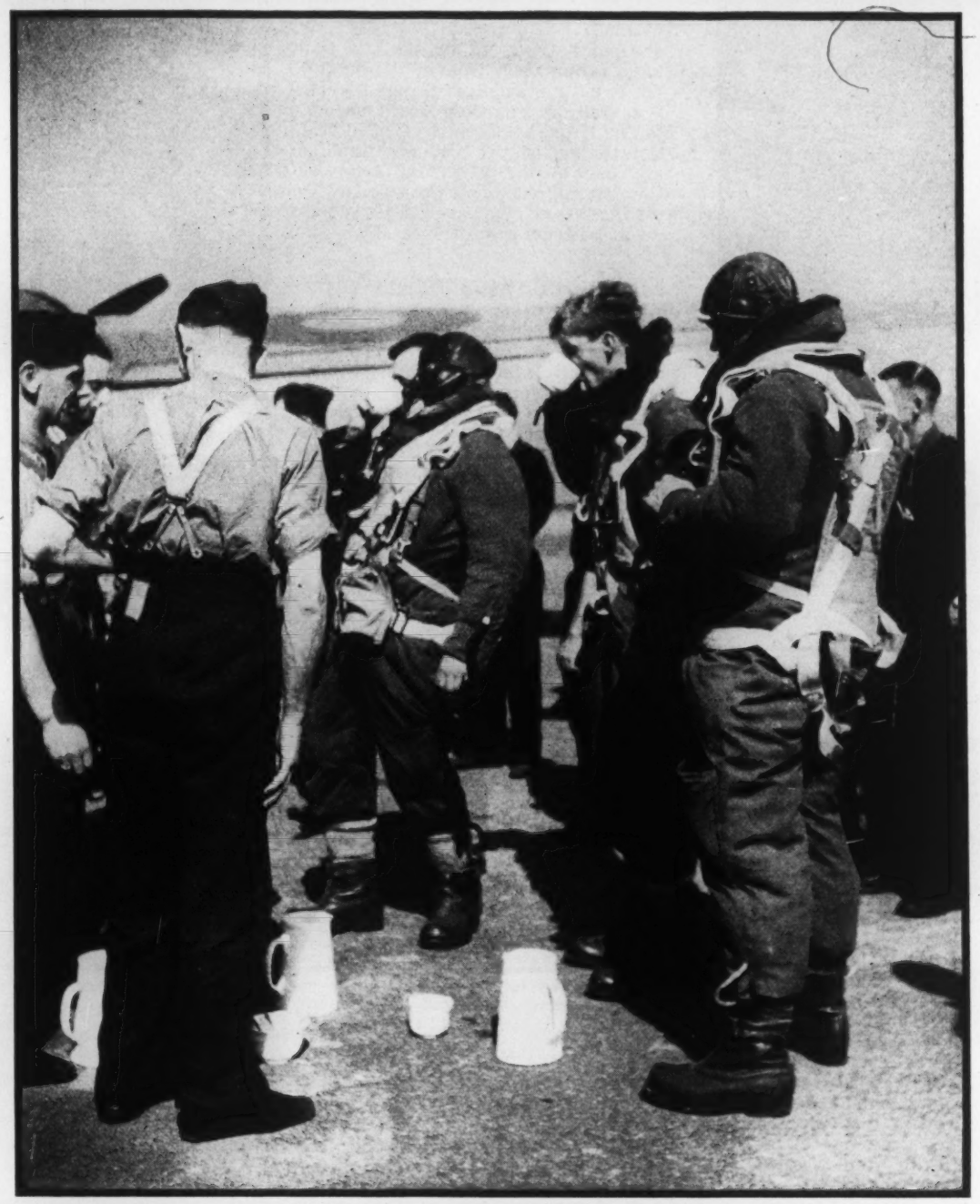
With Parliament sitting, Mr. Graydon—without the slightest intention on his part, and merely because he is in Parliament,—is going to crowd Mr. Bracken off the front page and most of the inside pages; and what Mr. Coldwell will do, being both in Parliament and an actual party leader at the same time, does not bear thinking about.

There are people, like Mr. Hepburn, who have a perfect genius for making the headlines no matter what they are talking about or where they are talking; but even Mr. Hepburn has begun to find it hard going to get a four-deck head oftener than once in three weeks, when his Legislature is not sitting. The competition of other sorts of news is too keen. Mr. Bracken, who has not the advantage of being able to attack people who are supposed to belong to the same party as himself—always an attention-commanding sport,—is bound to find it much keener.

In the good old days of party newspapers, those belonging to Mr. Bracken's party would have devoted themselves heart and soul to the task of building him up even if he had nothing to speak to but mothers' meetings and Boy Scouts and Girl Guides. But practically speaking there are no party newspapers any more. (We apologize to the St. Catharines *Standard*.) Moreover, dissemination outside of the city where the speech is uttered is in the hands of the Canadian Press, and no matter what that organization may think, if it thinks at all on the subject, of the Liberals and the C.C.F., it simply cannot be expected to go to work on building up the Progressive Conservatives. As for the radio, it has regulations which effectually prevent it from doing much.

Nobody, as a matter of fact, can do much for an Opposition leader who is not in the House. His followers who are in the House can refer to him every now and then as something that the House (and therefore the country) should know about; but every time they do it they are advertising the fact that he is not there, and that they themselves, because they are there, are in a sense more important and more to be reckoned with than he is. They have status in the state; Mr. Graydon has even a state salary to testify to that status; the absentee leader is a private person.

So we think Mr. Bracken should get himself a by-election. It would be just like Mr. King to spring a general election just as Mr. Bracken has got all tangled up in this by-election and is saying things that suit his prospective constituency but may not go so well in the rest of the country (not that that is one of his weaknesses), but he will have to take a chance on that. The country needs him in Parliament, which is the only place where it can see what he is doing, the way things are at the moment.



LAST BUT NOT LEAST OF PREPARATIONS FOR ANOTHER RAID OVER GERMANY: AN RAF BOMBER CREW HAS ITS FINAL CUP OF TEA BEFORE THE TAKE-OFF.
(How our fliers prepare for operational duties, pages 4 and 5.)

Besides, it wants to see him in a fight. If it sees him put up a good fight in a by-election it will think the better of him even if he is defeated, of which there should not be much danger. But if he puts up a good fight in the by-election and then in the House of Commons, it will have no chance to forget him. It could easily forget him, wandering among the cows.

Where Is Hitler?

AS WE go to press the whereabouts of Herr Hitler are still shrouded in the deepest mystery. It is possible that before these lines are read he will have shown himself to his loving subjects, or at least permitted them to hear his mellifluous accents pouring through their now probably rather tubeless radios. It is also possible that they will never see or hear him again. The internal condition of Germany is no longer such that he can count with assurance on being at the handing-out end rather than the receiving end of the murder line.

But when Herr Hitler does decide to withdraw from the areas where his devoted people can get at him, we have an intuition which amounts almost to certainty as to where he will go. He will fly to England and give himself up to the British Government. Nor should that, in our opinion, constitute any very grave problem for that Government. It will have two courses open to it—or even a third consisting of a combination of the other two. The first is to have him examined by a lunacy commission and declared insane, a proceeding which should not present any grave difficulty by that time. Or it can hold him prisoner until there is a German Government competent to demand his extradition for trial in Germany on charges of murder and illegitimate usurpation of power. Or it can say that it thinks he is a lunatic but will let the competent German Government decide that question for itself when it is ready to do so.

It is important to remember that Herr Hitler is not and never was the legitimate ruler of Germany. There is not the slightest parallel between his case and that of Kaiser Wilhelm. The innumerable crimes which he personally ordered were not the acts of any constituted authority. It was not in the name of any Government of Germany that he ordered the murders of Roehm and Schleicher. There has in actual truth been no government in Germany except that of gang rule since 1933. Every participant in that gang rule should be tried for his every criminal act; but it is desirable that the trial should be conducted by Germans for crimes committed in Germany, and by the proper local courts for crimes committed in the occupied countries.

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

		Page
Where to Find Labor for Food Shortage	**R. E. K. Pemberton**	**6**
Producers' Prices Taken from Gordon	**G. C. Whittaker**	**8**
A One-sided Labor Bill	**B. K. Sandwell**	**14**
War-plant Depreciation Mare's-Nest	**H. F. Nicholson**	**18**
The London of the Refugees	**L. S. B. Shapiro**	**9**
Dr. Schacht—Quisling and Laval in One	**J. Anders**	**15**
Premier Conant's Loyalist Ancestor	**J. Lewis Milligan**	**16**

THE BUSINESS FRONT

The Theory of Social Insurance	**P. C. Armstrong**	**30**
Russia and Our Free Enterprise	**P. M. Richards**	**30**
Private Enterprise Needs Public Goodwill	**George Gilbert**	**34**

Bolshevist Bogey

See article by Willson Woodside on page 12.

A Housing Policy

IN WAR-TIME the proper housing of workers is an emergency which demands Government action. But too many people imagine that in peace-time it's a matter of no consequence. Besides it is a fighting word in the construction industry and perhaps in other circles as well.

At Toronto University on February 27 a conference has been arranged at which all views concerning a proper housing policy may be heard. Labor, construction, real estate, municipal government, social service, health, provincial and federal authorities, all will have their say; not that formal resolutions may be passed, but that all phases of the problem may be more generally understood. It ought to be a useful occasion.

Ban Aids Party

THE Communist party of Canada is deriving great advantages from the fact that it is still illegal, and that all activities of Communists in this country must therefore be regarded as unconnected with the party unless they can be proved otherwise. This is simply encouraging the pretence that the party adherents have no object in their present activities except to promote unity for the prosecution of the war, whereas if they were a lawful party they would have to make some statement as to their objectives in Canadian politics in matters with which the war has nothing to do. The country is full of soft-minded people who believe that since the Communist party is illegal its members cannot have any objective except to promote the war, and should therefore be helped in all their undertakings. Such people are easily led to believe that men who—like the Commissioners of the Canadian Congress of Labor at Vancouver—find it necessary to denounce Communist infiltration into positions of power and authority are animated by petty prejudice or personal grudges, or are themselves seeking to divide the Canadian people or the Canadian labor movement or to hamper the war effort.

The truth is that the Communists, who obviously cannot have the slightest hope of ever getting themselves into power in any part of Canada by majority vote, are busily engaged in possessing themselves of every conceivable

(Continued on Page Three)

—Photo by Karsh.

ARNOLD DANFORD PATRICK HEENEY, K.C.

NAME IN THE NEWS

The Cabinet Has a Secretary

BY COROLYN COX

THIS is the day of young men. Arnold Danford Patrick Heeney, K.C., is Clerk of the Privy Council, Secretary of the Cabinet and of the War Committee of the Cabinet, and Senior Deputy Head of the Civil Service list in Ottawa. This load of responsibility he assumed in his thirties, and he is only forty years old today.

Arnold Heeney shares with Anthony Eden a "natural capacity for looking immaculate", and has inevitably attracted to himself the pseudonym "Beau Brummel of the East Block". He also merits the Churchillian description of Eden as a "fresh figure of magnitude", capably holds down one of the most important posts in the war setup in the Capital.

Heeney was born in Montreal, but mitigated that accident of fortune at an early age when his father, Rev. Canon Bertal Heeney, was called first to Belleville, Ont., then to Newport, Rhode Island, and back to Barrie, Ont. Canon Heeney finally settled in Winnipeg, Man., and has only just retired from service there. Arnold was educated at St. Johns College School, took a B.A. at the University of Manitoba, in 1921.

While teaching Heeney picked up his master's degree and was appointed a Rhodes Scholar for Manitoba. Going over to Oxford, he entered the Honors School of Modern History, through his interest in constitutional history arrived at law. So when he completed his Oxford B.A. in two of the three years available on his scholarship, he spent his third year studying Roman law and general and international law.

On his return to Canada, Heeney settled in Montreal, was indentured to the firm of Meredith, Holden, Heward and Holden, studied law and taught history seminars at McGill University. He was admitted to the Quebec bar in 1929.

Nine years of law practice in Montreal gave Heeney a chance to show what was in his head. His was a general commercial practice, with some Admiralty work, cargo claims, ship collisions and the like. He was considered one of the most promising young lawyers in the city. He was elected President of the Montreal Junior Board of Trade, and in 1938 did a good job as counsel and secretary to the Quebec Protestant Education Survey.

Prime Minister King gets about a lot, has certainly an eye out for promising young men to be brought along in the service of Canada. Evidently he had noted that the son of his old friend, Canon Heeney, was equipped with a set of brains that ought to be useful. In October 1938 he summoned Arnold Heeney to Ottawa to act as his Principal Secretary. The growing burden of responsibility in the East Block called for enlarging the staff. Heeney's first job, in no sense political, was to organize the Prime Minister's office, divide the spheres of responsibility in the more or less personal staff, act as liaison officer between the Prime Minister and the Ministers, assist in preparation of work for Cabinet, since there was then no secretary to the Cabinet.

P.C. 1121, dated March 25, 1940, set up the new position in the Canadian Government of which Mr. Heeney is the first and present occupant, and appointed him to it. Based upon procedure of Great Britain during the last war, this order adapts it to the slightly different situation in Canada, establishes the main position involved, that of a Secretary to the Cabinet, which is officially termed the Committee of the Privy Council.

From the leading members of the Party having the majority in the House of Commons, those who are selected as Ministers to be responsible for Government Departments are all sworn in as lifelong members of the Privy Council. The whole Privy Council has never met, appears to have scant raison d'etre other than ancient tradition and the insuring of lifelong secrecy fastened upon those who carry the country's secrets.

The occasion of the retirement of Ernest J. Lemaire, C.M.G., longtime Clerk of the Privy Council, saw the new setup in the East Block established as Mr. Heeney succeeded him. Order-in-Council provided that in addition to the duties heretofore pertaining to the post of Clerk of the Privy Council, Heeney should, as Secretary of the Cabinet, be charged with the preparation for approval of the Prime Minister of such agenda of the Cabinet meetings as may be required; the keeping of such notes of Cabinet meetings and conclusions thereof as may be required; the preparation and submission to members of the Cabinet in advance of such information and material as may be necessary for its deliberations; the communication to Ministers, Departments and others concerned of decisions of the Cabinet; the maintenance of liaison between the Cabinet and the Committees thereof; such other duties as may from time to time be assigned to him by the Governor-General-in-Council.

Among "such other duties" that have fallen upon Heeney's shoulders are to act as "Deputy" through whom Wartime Information Board reports to Mr. King, as Secretary of the War Committee of the Cabinet, and as Member of the Economic Advisory Committee, currently charged with setting up a blueprint of Canadian reconstruction after the war!

Mr. King's Three Jobs

Mr. King has three main functions and three individuals closely associated with him in carrying them out. As Prime Minister, leading debate in the House, seeing delegations of interested citizens and in all the other duties of that office, he is served by Walter Turnbull as his Principal Secretary. As Secretary of State for External Affairs, he is served by Norman Robertson, the Under-Secretary-of-State-for-External-Affairs, head of Canada's Diplomatic Service, and the Department through which Canada speaks to all other Governments—even that of Great Britain — on any and all subjects. As President of the Privy Council Mr. King is served by Mr. Heeney in the wide capacities above mentioned.

Mr. Heeney's responsibilities fall into four main headings: (1) Cabinet War Committee—it meets at least once a week; (2) Cabinet—it meets four times a week when the House is in Session and twice out of Session; (3) Wartime Information Board reports to Council; (4) Statutory Orders and Regulations Division, which publishes regularly, beginning last October, all war orders and regulations, Orders in Council, compilation of the entire enabling authority of the Government.

Preparation of agenda for Cabinet and War Committee meetings is a job in itself, and one that Mr. Heeney finds an enjoyable challenge to his capacities. Getting decisions recorded, new principles and policies down on paper and communicated to those concerned, after each meeting of the War Committee, takes some doing. Cabinet deliberations, of course, are never recorded—tradition hath it that way. But the War Committee of nine Ministers virtually directs the administration of Canada's war effort, and its decisions must be put in words.

Functions Comfortably

Prime quality that Arnold Heeney has brought to his extremely important job is a good clear head, organizing sense, a well balanced, disciplined mind that functions comfortably. Anyone who moves about among the hard-pressed young men working at top speed in Ottawa today is bound to observe the well oiled quality of Heeney's mental machinery. He is never distracted by pressure of work, can apparently keep going unlimited hours on multitudinous complicated subjects and show no mental fatigue. His "manner", both in dealing with his office staff and in handling Cabinet chiefs, who are his daily associates, as well as the Public, Big and specially Little, is a great asset in the service of his Prime Minister. Acquired somewhere along his path to maturity, perhaps way back in the Manse, his courtesy never seems deliberate and is certainly untinged by subservience. He has a constructive, optimistic outlook upon small details —seems not even to think how tiresome to have to see you today, but rather reflects how much better to see you tomorrow, and so puts you off making you feel he really looks forward to your return at that future hour. Nor does he waste time ruminating upon the outrageous personalities of trying people who must be seen. He merely gets right down to dealing with them in the way they have to be handled.

"The Bad Russian Climate"

or The Four Seasons, According to Goebbels

In the Summer it is very hot here, but when the Autumn comes it will be cooler . . .

. . . in the Fall it is very muddy here, but in Winter, when all is frozen . . .

. . . in the Winter it is too cold here, but in the Spring when the snow will be gone . . .

. . . to the Winter graves of the Hitlerites will be added those of the Spring, Summer and Fall.

(By Boris Efimov in "Hands Across Berlin", Soviet Information Bureau publication.)

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Wilderness Lakes at a Premium

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

CANADA has a resource of inestimable value in her wilderness lakes. There is nothing like them left in the crowded United States except within the limited area of Superior National Forest. They have pure water that can be drunk anywhere—something now almost unknown in the lakes and streams of the United States. Their climate, their quiet beauty and infinite variety, their freedom from the stress, noise and dirt of the city, the contact that they provide with wild creatures in their native setting—all these combine to make them more and more irresistible to your neighbors on the south. They are ideal places for families and children in summer, and for resourceful outdoor living in a primitive form by city-worn people of all ages.

Any one of these lakes in its natural state would be priceless, if situated close to a modern city. Yet, if we stop to think, that is exactly where they are. Modern transportation, by overcoming time, distance and cost, is moving the cities to these delightful surroundings in the north. The hydroplane after the war bids fair to revolutionize the economic position of such monopoly assets as these wilderness lakes.

Enlightened self-interest therefore would seem to call for every precaution against the impairment of Canada's wilderness lakes, whether by damming, logging or any other form of exploitation which destroys natural conditions. This is above all true of the delectable canoe waters along the Minnesota border. These lakes, more than any others, have won the deep attachment of the American public.

Who can doubt that when the soldier boys of today return home there will be greater need than ever for just such a pioneer venture both for recreation and for the task of rehabilitation? It looks as though we are passing through a transition period in conservation as part of the whole economy of life and are at last at a turning point. When the grim business of this war is over, shall we be content to return to the old exploitation that lined individual pockets but left nothing but waste lands and ghost communities?

ERNEST C. OBERHOLTZER.
Minneapolis, Minn.

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THE FRONT PAGE

(*Continued from Page One*)

position of power and influence which they can reach by an active minority vote where the majority is negligent and careless. They have a very energetic, rather clever, and perfectly controlled press (an asset which no other political party possesses now that the general press has ceased to be partisan). They are aided by a great number of fellow-travellers who think that they are doing nothing more than help the cause of the United Nations and of Russia in particular. They are incalculably helped in their efforts by the infamous racial and class prejudices which still make the democracy of large numbers of otherwise loyal Canadians a mere lip-service, and which lead many members of the depressed classes and races to think that only in the economic system of Soviet Russia can they hope for equal opportunity and equal respect.

They cannot be foiled in their efforts by putting them back in internment, and they are only being helped, rather than hindered, by the continuance of the ban on their party. The fact that they themselves are arguing for its removal proves nothing; they could not possibly afford not to do so, since they would then be admitting that their *ultimate* objectives are such as can only be pursued by underground activity.

JOHNNY LEAVES SCHOOL

JOHNNY, it isn't so long
Since you were here with us all,
Getting your Algebra wrong,
Struggling with Caesar in Gaul.
Shock-headed, mottled with ink,
Grinning your mischievous grin,
Holding a record—I think—
For being kept in.

Just the same Johnny today,
Coming to bid us goodbye,
Bright-eyed, nonsensical, gay,
Off to your post in the sky.
Heedless of fame or reward,
Casual champion of Right,
Johnny, the Sword of the Lord,
Goes to the fight.

Now in the hands of a boy
Lies the round world with its fate;
Go from your games to destroy
Strongholds of horror and hate.
Guarding the old and the wise,
Johnny, whose years are so few,
Far in the menacing skies,
Our hearts go with you.

Calgary, Alberta. SARA CARSLEY.

Mothers' Allowances

WE SHOULD like to add our voice to the chorus of protest that has been raised, first of all by the Fort Erie *Times-Review* and then by various other Welland Peninsula papers, by Mr. McAree in the *Globe and Mail*, and by numerous citizens, against the refusal of the Mothers' Allowances Commission of Ontario to authorize an allowance to a Welland mother of two children, on the sole ground that she was not married to the father, who has recently died. An administrative policy which makes illegitimacy *in itself* a bar to the receipt of the aid which the province has declared to be necessary for the proper upbringing of children born in wedlock seems to us to be a very narrow, unwise and technical policy, and very far from being a humane one.

Defenders of the Commission's decision will doubtless accuse us, and the other advocates of a more generous policy, of desiring to bonus immorality. We have no such desire. Our belief is that the living together of two persons who could not get married is not always and necessarily immorality, except in a purely technical sense. The parents of these two Welland children were both of the wage-earning class, and the mother at least is foreign-born. Both were married, and both had been deserted by their spouses. If they had had enough money it is reasonably certain that they could have secured divorces which, whether strictly valid in Ontario or not, would have enabled them to enter into a matrimonial contract which would have satisfied the Mothers' Allowances Commission. They had no money. They therefore lived together without the benefit of a marriage license or ceremony, brought two children into the world, and were apparently as faithful to one-another as most married couples. It has not been suggested that their home was an unfit place for the bringing up of the children while the father was alive, nor is it suggested that the mother is an improper person for the care of the children now that he is dead.

Unless it can be adequately established that the mother is not a proper person to bring up the children, our contention is that she is as much entitled to the mother's allowance for doing so as any other mother in Ontario who has been deprived of the assistance of the father. If there were any CCF members in the Ontario Legislature we should feel pretty sure that this matter would be raised there at the coming session, and in the absence of any such we hope that Col. Drew and Mr. Macaulay will do something about it. Mr. Conant is a sensible man, and we think that he would be on our side if he were once assured that the Opposition would not denounce him for condoning immorality.

COLONEL BLIMP, FRENCH EDITION

The Labor Board

THE King Government has performed a notable public service in setting up what seems likely to be an effective labor relations court of three members, to sit in public, in place of the old and unwieldy National War Labor Board with its twelve members. If the powers of the new court are adequate there should be a considerable improvement in the field of labor relations in Canada.

It is common consent that no better chairman could have been secured than Mr. Justice McTague, an experienced member of the judiciary who has served on many conciliation boards with a truly astonishing degree of approval from both parties. The other members are two able lawyers (one a member of the Senate) who have both been associated with similar proceedings in the capacity of counsel, but on different sides. But the Toronto *Globe and Mail*, which appears to lose control of its mental processes whenever it thinks of the C.I.O., has made a peculiarly outrageous attack, not so much on Mr. J. L. Cohen, K.C., the labor member, as on the entire court and the Government which established it, and predicts that "industry in Canada may as well prepare for the end of stability, and the people for the sort of chaos introduced in the United States." This prediction is based solely upon the fact that Mr. Cohen has on occasion handled cases for the C.I.O.

It is the *Globe and Mail's* favorite contention that there is one perfectly good kind of union, the A.F. of L. kind, and one perfectly bad kind, the C.I.O. kind; and it seems to deduce from this argument the further conclusion that no good lawyer should ever take a case for a C.I.O. union, or else that if he does he should never thereafter be eligible for a position of public service. But the *Globe and Mail's* ideas about unions are distinctly hazy. It evidently believes that the check-off is a C.I.O. invention and is never practiced by a "good" union. "Does he (the Prime Minister) propose to introduce the iniquitous check-off of the C.I.O. in every industrial plant in the country?" it inquires in this same editorial. The check-off is far from being the peculiar property of the C.I.O., having been secured by many unions and demanded by many others long before the C.I.O. broke away from the A.F. of L.; but in any event the suggestion that the appointment of a lawyer who has handled cases for the C.I.O. to a seat on a labor relations court is equivalent to adopting every policy advocated by that organization or any of its member unions is a little far-fetched even for the *Globe and Mail*. It would seem as reasonable to suggest that the appointment of Senator Bench is equivalent to adopting everything that has ever been proposed by the Canadian Manufacturers Association.

Soapbox Hatred

THERE was an interesting development in connection with the "hate the enemy" doctrine last week. The Soviet forces having secured as prisoners quite a fine collection of German high officers in the current advance in the Crimea sector, the story was put about, presumably by Communist propaganda agencies, that these would promptly be tried on atrocity charges. But Moscow speedily denied this story, announcing that they would be treated in accordance with the ordinary rules of warfare.

It would appear therefore that the doctrine that the effort to maintain some elements of civilization even in warfare should be abandoned when fighting "Fascists" is not followed in practice even by the Kremlin, despite the abundant provocation afforded by the German abandonment of all restraints, not only in warfare but even in the treatment of conquered populations. We trust that this fact will be noted by the New York *Nation*, which was one of the most soft-hearted periodicals in the United States before Germany attacked Russia, but is now so bloody-minded as to feel itself "brought up short" by the headline: "British Pay Honors to Dead Nazi Fliers." The *Nation* apparently feels that this is an improper treatment for men who may have included some of those who have recently dropped bombs on British schools. But the British fliers, and probably the American fliers who are now associated so closely with them in many of their operations, may realize that they themselves may have caused the deaths of some German school-children, that this is part of the inevitable price that must be paid for victory, and that a man who has given his life in carrying out a military operation ordered by his superiors is entitled to respect.

The real fighting men do not hate one-another. The hate stuff we are getting at the present time proceeds from men who do their fighting at typewriter desks or on soapboxes.

THE PASSING SHOW

COLUMNIST in Toronto *Telegram* discusses question whether "depot" should be pronounced DEEpo or DEPpo. Neither; it should be pronounced railway station.

•

"Today Irishmen are proud of Ireland even, though their country is neutral."—Hon. Mr. Cardin in Unrevised Hansard for February 9.

We advise Mr. Cardin to get that comma moved before the Revised Hansard comes out.

•

Mr. Hepburn has remembered another reason why he resigned. It will all come back to him sooner or later.

•

Fight Promoter Mike Jacobs says "You're going to see more boxers than you ever knew existed." That's nothing: if we know Mike we're going to see more boxers than exist right now.

•

"General Giraud says, many good men worked for Vichy."—News despatch.

Some men of Vichy
Are not too fishy.

•

Gems From Hansard

"Mr. J. W. Noseworthy: I have been wondering for some days what good purpose is being served by this—usually lengthy—debate (on the Address). . . The people of Canada want to see definite measures introduced and put into effect, now, while the war is on.

"Mr. Speaker: Order. I must inform the hon. gentleman that his time has expired."

•

Wages are not frozen in Canada, they are merely stabilized. But don't try to skate on water that is merely stabilized.

•

We don't know whether Herr Hitler has lost much face yet, but he has lost a lot of rear.

•

New order for the New Order is Retreat!

•

A canal is a means of getting somewhere. A Guadalcanal isn't.

•

Bracken is a variety of fern. It does well in the open, but everybody wants to know whether it will do equally well in the House.

•

The British Freedom

When Captain Wilson, an English chap,
Was sent to jail for a year and more
He made a try to appeal the "rap"
(Perhaps the Emergency Powers Act
Had counted suspicion good as fact.)
But the bland Home Office declared "No score!"

He served his time, and on getting out
He asked King's Bench to prepare a Writ.
It seemed to him there was room for doubt
If Sir John Anderson, fine old sport,
Couldn't be charged with contempt of court
(Though an underling had accomplished it).

The Writ was issued. The trial came.
Sir Travers Humphrey was on the Bench,
And he scotched that bureaucratic game
With a snort and a fine, judicial scowl.
Invasion of civil rights was foul
No matter who might create the stench.

"Next time this happens," the Judge declared,
"Some lofty person may go to jail."
And the underlings all sat and stared,
Or mourned a gentle "Oh, willow-willow!"
As the Judge strode out, his gown a-billow,
Saying over his shoulder, "And no bail."

J. E. M.

•

The Russian alliance will not be really complete, in the minds of some ardent admirers of the Soviet system, until we call the Controllers Commissars.

•

Susan asks if we remember the time when a bureau was something you used to put things away in, in mothballs. It still is, Susan; that's where our liberties are stored away, and we hope to goodness the moths don't get at them.

•

It occurs to us, rather late, that the Peace Conference is one good scrap that the Irish won't be in.

•

A lot of Canadians are saying that people should not be allowed to immigrate into Canada after the war except on a very small scale, and the right people. But should we like it if other nations decided that people should not be allowed to emigrate out of Canada into their countries, except the right people and on a very small scale?

On "Details" Like These Depends Success . . .

A giant Wellington loads up for the night's operations. Last week RAF bombers carried out their 112th raid on Cologne, during which U-boat engine factories were well flattened.

Briefing for a big raid. Station Commander (centre background) explains the strategy of attack.

Target for tonight. The intelligence officer points out the area to be bombed and its defences.

By M. R. Kirkland

"OUR bombers returned last night from attacking industrial targets in the vicinity of Cologne." The laconic official report supplies little if any of the details which the family and friends of the bomber's crew would like to hear. The fliers themselves are equally noncommittal.

Still it is comforting to know that gone are the days when fighting pilots flew "by guess and by God". The modern bombing plane is not a knight-errant, seeking targets in hit and miss fashion, but a deadly weapon—"A hammer in the hand of Britain which is using it day and night to batter the walls of Germany." Bombing attacks are organized and planned to the last detail for hours before the planes actually set out for their objective.

A bombing crew, finding its name posted on the bulletin board to take part in a raid, goes into a large room, much like a classroom and sits down before trestle tables on which are placed all the maps and charts they may require. There are big general outline charts of the whole flight, and detailed maps on different scales of all the country between them and their target. There is also a very detailed map of the target itself, and, if the raid is to be by night, cleverly painted views of what the target and surrounding country will look like by moonlight.

Two blackboards at one end of the room make it look even more like a schoolroom. On the first of these is written the name of the target, the distance there, the time of the take-off, when the moon rose and set, when the sun set and when it would rise again. The other blackboard lists the machines to take part in the raid, the names of each crew and what load each machine will carry. There is also the secret code letter for each machine sharing in the operation.

ALL these details are communicated to the crews by the Wing Commander at the briefing and the target is displayed on a screen by means of an epidiascope. Among the row of officers present is the Intelligence Officer who tells them about their target, what it is, what the defences are likely to be, whether any balloons have been reported near, how many machines will take part in the raid and in what order. Alternate targets are also suggested in case the main target is missed through adverse weather conditions.

And bad weather is an ever-lurking foe to bombing planes. The longer the flight and the further the target is from home, the more difficult it is for the Meteorological Officer to make correct weather predictions. But only when most of the factors are unfavorable when "there is everything to lose and nothing to gain", is an attack cancelled.

The crew may choose its route and plots it on the map. The crew is free then except for the navigator, who still has a lot of work to do, marking out the route to be followed on his own maps and charts and working out the different tracks and courses to be flown. He has to check with the latest weather reports in order to allow for the speed and direction of the wind. He has to know the freezing level, for ice forming on the propellers and wings of an aircraft causes it to become heavy and to lose height, with the chance that it may become uncontrollable. He also has to find out how much cloud there will be and at what level, so he can approach the target from the right height. The safety of the crew and success of the raid may well depend upon the navigator of the bombing plane.

A HOT supper before the take-off helps to sustain the crew for the coming flight. To supplement this, they take along flasks of hot tea, coffee and chocolate, cooked sweets, sandwiches and fruit.

Dressed for the flight you'd hardly recognize these bulky super-men for the slim youths in the battledress they wore in the briefing room. In their lambskin leather jackets with the fur inside, lambskin leather trousers which are put on much like a skirt, then zippered to convert them into close-fitting trousers, and padded combination suits worn under the leather jackets, they look fit for any type of weather. For heating systems have been known to fail in flight, and high altitude flights at 14,000 feet often approach temperatures of 65 degrees frost. Fur lined boots, three pairs of gloves, silk next to the skin, then soft woollen gloves and leather gauntlets are not too warm under the circumstances . . . and in addition all are wired for electric heating to be plugged into the nearest outlet. A leather helmet with earphones at-

. . . of Allied 'Round-the-Clock Air Offensives

Nuts, raisins, chocolate and chewing gum: each man gets his night's ration.

Loading flares. Used to light up target, they offset blackout, make precision bombing possible.

tached completes the outfit. The rear gunner, wireless operator-gunner and navigator also wear parachute harness, but the pilot's parachute and harness are combined to form a cushion on which he sits. Top that all with a "Mae West" life saving jacket and splinter-proof goggles and the modern flier assumes the weird appearance of a creature from another planet. An oxygen mask and microphone clips to the front of the helmet, with wires running from mike and earphones to the plug, while a rubber tube connects to the oxygen supply in the machine.

Next, the crew reads the latest weather forecast. Then, heavily laden with parachutes, maps, etc. they climb on the lorry which takes them to the field where their plane has been ready for some time. There it stands bombed up, its tanks filled with petrol, oil, flares and ammunition for the guns on board.

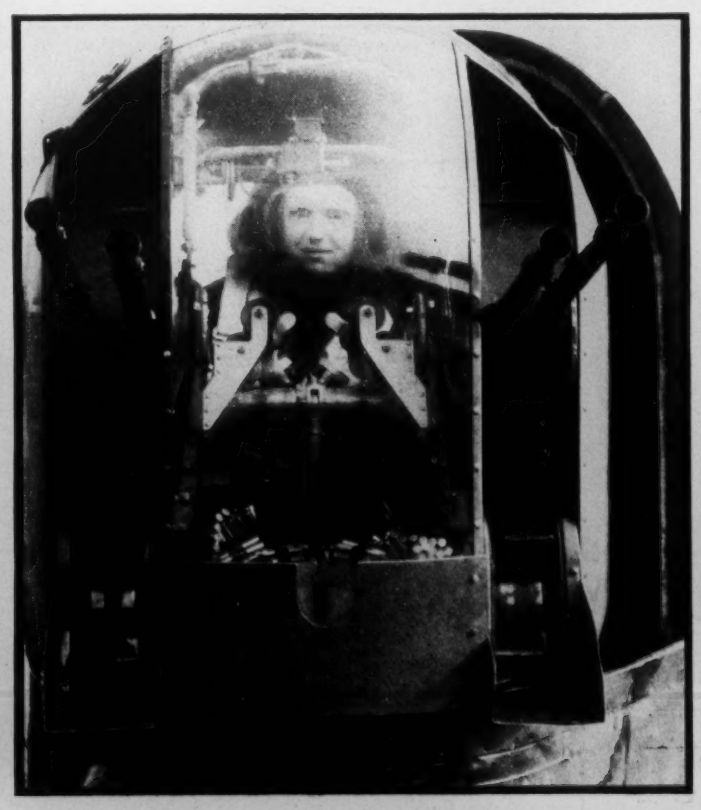
ONE last pull on a fag and the crew toss cigarettes away and climb on board. A nod from the pilot to one of the ground crew—then, "Contact Starboard" and the starboard engine springs to life. "Contact Port" —the other engine roars. While the engines warm up, the pilot checks his seat straps and instruments, sets the first course on his compass, checks the petrol gauges and telephones. The navigator out in the nose of the machine spreads his maps on the table before him.

ONCE warmed, each engine is revved up and tested for full power .... it takes a great deal to get a heavy load of bombs and petrol into the air.

"All clear—chocks away", comes the order. The plane turns toward the runway, but the pilot must wait his turn, that moment when the green shows on the Aldis signalling-lamp from the Aerodrome Control Pilot. The plane turns into the wind. Brakes full on, throttles wide open, the 2,000 horse-power engines straining, the plane lumbers slowly at first, then faster and smoother as the brakes are gently released. One, two long hops, then the plane stays in the air. Nose down, gathering speed, it roars toward the boundary of the field. Wheels up now it crosses the hedge and starts the long climb and longer trip to Germany.

"All present and correct, sir!" Dressed for flight, bomber squadron is inspected by commander.

Clothes and boots are wired for electric heat when necessary. This airman shows how to plug in for warm feet.



The rear gunner: his is a dangerous and lonely task, that of defence against swooping enemy fighter craft.

Ready for the take-off. Pilot checks his instruments, navigator in forward compartment studies course ahead.

Where to Find Labor to Meet the Food Shortage

BY R. E. K. PEMBERTON

With 100,000 fewer men this year, Canada's farms are asked to produce more food. Actually there is no possibility of increasing production; instead there will be a decline, perhaps a serious decline.

To meet this threatening situation, not only must all labor still on the farms be kept there but an adequate number of qualified men should be released from the army, starting with the home-defence force. There would still be ample reinforcements for overseas, even with an invasion of Europe this year.

In total war an army marches not only on its own stomach but on the stomachs also of those who supply its stupendous needs of equipment.

SEVERAL essential foods are already rationed. We are just as short, or more short, of certain others which are not rationed. There was never less labor on our farms than there is now, and if present conditions continue there is going to be still less. City people however seem oblivious to the threat with which this situation confronts them. Perhaps they are comforting themselves with recollections of last year's record production. Perhaps they believe that the problem is the farmer's, or the Government's. Perhaps they don't care—enough to do anything about it.

As things are, further and greater shortages are a certainty. Who will suffer? The armed forces may suffer. (Have not army rations been cut already?) Britain will suffer. (Even last year we did not meet her requirements). It is our city people, whether they exist in the Ward or live in the Village, who are going to bear the brunt of the suffering. And by a stroke of poetic justice our farmers will not themselves suffer at all.

Wartime conditions have occasioned huge demands upon our manpower for the armed forces and for greatly increased production of munitions and of foods.

The armed forces have depleted our productive resources to the extent of more than half a million men. The munitions industries also have made enormous inroads upon them. Moreover, both services have been helped in various ways to obtain men. And in the case of the army a limited conscription has also been applied.

What has been the portion of agriculture? For a long time the Government was so blind to the need for more production that it even at times warned against over-production. The farmer was left to carry on under multiple injustices, and without guidance or help. Two famous phrases, 'agriculture is the war's first casualty' and 'raise the hogs and holler afterwards' were symptomatic of a negligence or contempt which was actual and oppressive even when it was not so blatant.

Policy of Tinkering

When shortages of export-produce were in sight, inconsiderable subsidies and unfair embargoes were injected—a policy of tinkering which was as vexatious as it was planless. Price-control was added, with the effect of freezing most products at unfair prices, thus offering less than no incentive to increase production. So far from there having been any manpower policy for agriculture, our farms have been denuded of more than a quarter of a million men. Even last year, when the need for more foodstuffs at last became obvious to the authorities, something like 100,000 men were required or permitted to leave the farms. The county from which this is written lost three thousand. Is it any wonder that last year's production was insufficient?

But in spite of all this, last year's production outdistanced all records. So why worry? Well, there are about 100,000 fewer men by now, and those, believe it or not, are asked to produce more (incredible, but also true) than the larger number produced last year. Moreover, the drain on those who remain will continue. There will be less machinery. This year cannot be expected to reproduce the extraordinary favorable weather and the grand crops of 1942. And it starts with less ploughing done than usual—the exceptional harvests of last year took a long time to garner, the frost came before work could be completed, and anyway many farmers—who can blame them?—doubtful of having enough help this year, resigned themselves to a smaller cultivated acreage for 1943. Not that our planless authorities had as much as asked them, however unreasonably, for more production in 1943. Production-quotas for this year were not set till December was well advanced!

Decline May Be Serious

It all adds up to this: There is no possibility that production can be increased this year. So far from that, there will be a decline in production. And there is every indication that it will be a serious decline. Unless. . . .

There are two measures, and two only, which, taken together, would solve the labor problem for this year. One cogent reason for this statement is that they are the only adequate measures which can be applied in time to enable the farmer to plan for, and to start, production at adequate levels. We have, for the majority of products, about eight weeks at most in which to act. (In the U.S.A. all farmers are going to be told by March 1 not only what labor, but also how much machinery, fertilizer, and everything else is going to be guaranteed them).

In the first place all labor still remaining on the farms must be kept there, at least for the balance of this year, except during any off-season in which some of it might be spared for industrial work or for military training. This will at any rate stop the rot.

But it will not begin to assure production on the scale of last year's, much less the required increase over last year's. Therefore, in the second place, an adequate number of qualified men must be released from the army, starting with a suitable proportion of the home defence force. They must be sent back to the farms, to work at suitable rates of pay for periods of varying length, many of them for the rest of the year.

If this appears too drastic, the answer is that an emergency has been permitted to develop, which only drastic methods can deal with, this year. Moreover, by now the armies are 'brimful of men.' Industry is producing huge quantities of munitions—in some cases already, it would seem, on the verge of overproducing. By now agricultural production is inadequate, and certain to become more so. At this stage the importance of food is paramount. We have to keep our forces and our factories in high gear. We must not deprive our children of that which, if they do not get it now, can never be made up to them. We must begin to put ourselves in a position to supply—possibly in a matter of months—the needs of famishing Europe. Its people need a great deal more than wheat. . .

The Opposition

The proposal to take men from the army, including some of those who are in training for overseas service, will meet with opposition from two sources at least. It will be repugnant to that very numerous class of those who, shackled by sentiment and tradition, simply cannot see as war-service anything that is not done inside a uniform or (unpalatable thought!) a munitions factory. It is probably impossible to reason with these people. If they have not yet realized some of the more obvious implications of total war. . .

Secondly, many will oppose any reduction of the army on the ground that, with a great offensive imminent, the men cannot be spared. Even if they could not, a strong argument could be put up to show that they should be. In total war an army marches not only on its own stomach, but on the stomachs also of those who supply its stupendous needs of equipment. A smaller field army, well-fed and backed by a home-population of people who are also well-fed, would do better fighting than a larger one less happily situated. Even assuming, quite wrongly, that to draft men out of the army would mean depleting the numbers of the men who are going to fight.

Can Be Spared

For an adequate number of men could easily be spared, this year. And there is no reason, if long-term measures are taken in conjunction with the emergency-program, why they should need to be spared after this year. It would indeed in all probability be well to reduce the home-defence force for once and for all. In regard to the overseas army—180,000 men already overseas, and 210,000 in training here—let us assume that there will be a large-scale offensive this year, that our troops will play a great part in it, and that they will suffer—assuming the worst—very heavy casualties. It is most unlikely that the Canadian contingent in Europe at any one time would number more than 120,000 men. It is quite inconceivable that such an army could suffer, this year, casualties so severe that they could not be replaced with a safe margin from the reserves already trained or in training, even if from those reserves 70,000 to 100,000 men had been released to agriculture for the balance of this year.

And by the end of this year Selective Service could have been brought into effective operation, and tens of thousands of inexperienced people converted into skilled agricultural workers.

Let no one suppose that mere palliatives, seasonal help, voluntary help, inexperienced help, will do duty for the long-term assurance, the qualified assistance, and the immediate guarantees, that our farmers so urgently need if they are to have a chance of meeting our need. Nothing will solve the problem of this year's production except the release of, say, 100,000 men from the army. If only for the single and sufficient reason that from no other source can they be obtained in time.

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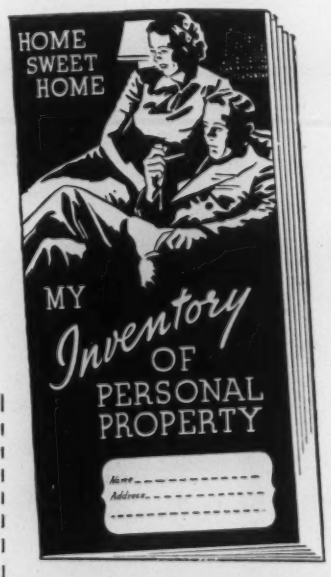

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THE OTTAWA LETTER

Producer Prices Out of Gordon's Hands

BY G. C. WHITTAKER

FOR a year and more than a day Ottawa waited for Washington to come to the support of Canada's anti-inflation structure by putting a definite limit on United States prices and wages. All that time the job of preventing inflation in Canada in face of continuing inflation across the border became more difficult.

Last week Ottawa decided it was too dangerous to wait any longer. The rapidly developing supply problem was pressing so heavily against price controls that the latter were creaking and threatening to snap. So it was decided to relieve the pressure by boosting production, and that the way to do this was to wash out Donald Gordon's control over producer prices of primary products—to place control in hands that were not hampered by blind devotion to the single cause of price ceilings.

In order to provide for civilian supply while preserving the essential framework of anti-inflation defence, Gordon's powers were curtailed. And the next day, ironically, came Washington's announcement that at last a stand was being made against inflation in the States!

But it is extremely doubtful that earlier reinforcement by Washington would have preserved Gordon's power intact. Something had to be done about supply. Production of essential consumer commodities had to be expanded. This entailed an attitude towards producer prices which Gordon showed no disposition to take. Farm Minister Gardiner wore him down months ago on cattle prices and, as noted in these letters some weeks ago, was only waiting on time and circumstances to take over control of production and prices of all primary food products, grain excepted.

The time and the circumstances arrived with the Government's belated anxiety over supply shortages in relation to its anti-inflation policy. And having come to grips with the supply problem the Government decided to go beyond agricultural products and remove other primary commodities from Gordon's unaccommodating control. Production and primary prices of fishery products pass to the Department of Fisheries; those of coal and wood and other commodities which are required alike for war production and civilian consumption go to Mr. Howe's Munitions and Supply Department.

The Heart Preserved

The scope of Gordon's authority is considerably narrower this week than last, but he has no reason to feel dejected and it is quite unlikely that he does. The heart of his kingdom is preserved to him and over it his rule is supreme. He still has his retail price ceilings, to which he has subordinated so many other considerations, including production and supply, and nothing that Gardiner or the others do about boosting prices to primary producers can disturb them.

For the increases are not to be passed on. They are to be paid in the form of Treasury subsidies, so that producers may have the incentive of larger returns to induce greater output without effect on the cost of living index.

Whether all this is really anti-inflation is for the economists to argue. The consumer's tea and coffee, milk and butter, oranges and bananas have not been costing him any less since last December, when Gordon ordered prices dropped. He has merely been handing over less to the retailer. And the retailer has not been getting any less. What the retailer didn't get from the consumer over the counter he gets from Mr. Ilsley's Treasury through Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation and the Treasury gets it from the consumer. Now the consumer's farm produce is going to cost him more but the increase will be paid by the Treasury out of his tax remittances too, this time to the producer instead of the retailer.

It's all, of course, to keep the index down, which keeps the cost of living wage bonus down. The bonus only goes up with the index, not with the tax rate, so that if you had been paying across the counter since early in December the full prices for your tea, coffee, milk and butter that the retailer receives instead of having Mr. Ilsley pay part of them for you out of your tax money the index would have gone up and you would be getting more by way of bonus this month. And if the higher prices the farmer is going to get from you indirectly through Mr. Ilsley were paid by you directly down through retailer, wholesaler and processor you would be getting still more bonus money later on.

So anti-inflation appears to be a process by which you pay more for what you consume in such a way that you don't get any more with which to pay it. But perhaps you'd better figure it out for yourselves. And anyway, what does it matter so long as Mr. Ilsley and Mr. Gordon are happy?

As we sought to show a week ago by citing the case of the newsprint industry, nothing is to be gained by arguing with our home front war lords. The recalcitrant newsprint companies came reluctantly to this conclusion themselves when they learned of the measures we told you the Government was preparing to take to crush disobedience to the Gordon Board's order establishing a profits pool for their industry.

Resistance Ended

In the week that has intervened since we wrote last, resistance to the order has been abandoned. All of the companies ordered to contribute to the pool for the benefit of other companies have made their initial payments, and the agency of the Gordon Board which was designated as trustee of the pool fund is proceeding to administer it, ignoring the protests or conditions which some companies attached to their payments.

The first rebellion in the ranks of business against the decrees of the war lords has ended in surrender. And a good thing for the rebels. Ottawa was prepared, had they tried to fight it out, to dispossess them of their properties. These, of course, would have been handed back in due course but under conditions which would have left their owners more than ever in a state of vassalage.

Some people may try to compare this treatment of newsprint barons seeking to assert their independence with the quite different treatment accorded the no less rebellious yeomen of the steel mills who recently engaged in unlawful strike and may fancy that they find a return to the old and much condemned rule of one law for the poor and another for the well-to-do. Stern, unrelenting discipline for owners of paper mills impoverished by price ceilings and excess profits taxes, and forgiveness and favors for bonused and prosperous workers. Comparisons are invidious and we shan't go into that, but even if such a proposition could be maintained, out of evil good may come, as it seems to be coming out of the concessions made to the steel strikers.

The Three-Man Tribunal

Control of labor relations seems likely to be in more effective hands under the new three-man tribunal headed by the country's most independent and successful conciliator, Mr. Justice C. P. McTague of the Supreme Court of Ontario, than it has been under the unwieldy twelve-man Labor Board headed by a political Minister of Labor.

This Government has done many things for the sake of expediency but it seems to have undergone a considerable measure of reform since a date a couple of months back associated with certain events at Winnipeg, and the complexion of the new labor relations body suggests that the process is continuing. At any rate, the Prime Minister would not and doubtless could not have brought Mr. Justice McTague to the chairmanship of the Labor Board for any other purpose than that of getting results. And the new labor relations boss seems to be pointing towards results from the start

Mr. King describes it as an industrial court and as a court it is going to hear the evidence and the argument in the presence of the public as represented by the press, which should make for a correct balancing of the scales of justice. Henceforth the wage and labor control orders are likely to be interpreted and administered with disinterested regard for the claims, rights and interests of all concerned, not excluding the nation. Perhaps the next step in the right direction will be the reform or abolition of the Regional Boards which have been so largely exposed to provincial political influence.

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CANADA OVERSEAS

The Exiles in England

BY L. S. B. SHAPIRO

London.

WE ALL know about fighting England, guardian of mankind's last hope in 1940, now nerve centre of the English-speaking world's counter-offensive, home country of the unforgettable Eighth Army, birthplace of Allied air superiority over the Axis.

There is another England not so well known to the outside world. It is England, haven of the refugees.

There are thousands here (how many thousands is a war secret) from all the countries of Europe overrun by Germany. Some have come with money or jewels; others penniless. Some arrived with visas and were greeted by influential friends; others came off fishing boats in the dead of night and threw themselves on the mercy of this already distracted people.

They live here and they are grateful. England has accepted them and has made them feel alive once more. They have been given work and food and opportunity; they have the status of human beings. The fear they wore about their eyes—the quickly recognizable mark of the refugee—is disappearing. They are learning to sing again.

They are Poles and Czechs, Jews from Germany, Norwegians, Dutch, Belgians and Frenchmen. One sees them everywhere in London. They are respected and self-respecting. And their presence here is proof of the virility of British democracy. They are the first refugee recipients of the Four Freedoms of which President Roosevelt speaks. One doesn't hear them doubt British war aims. They know.

THE most spirited of the refugees, so far as I have observed, are the Poles. They are fighters. The women are proud, the men embittered. This is only natural. Their country has been devastated as no other in Europe. The Polish government's white papers detailing the slaughter of civilians are appalling to read. And the Poles in England are a reflection of Germany's war upon their country.

Not less daring but somewhat calmer are the Czechs. The Dutch are quietly bitter. With their national characteristic for doing a job thoroughly they proceed with their share of the war effort methodically. Their hate burns evenly. The Norwegians are stolid; they show little emotion and much industry. The Belgians and the French, to whom war and devastation are not strange, accept the hardship of their countries with philosophic calm.

The German and Austrian refugees are more sentimental than the others. Particularly the Austrians.

THE other night I attended a concert party given in support of the British-Austrian Society. The huge hall was filled with Austrian refugees, and for a few hours they lived in the bittersweet atmosphere of old Vienna.

The legend of Vienna has gone around the world. It is the city of Strauss, of beautiful divas and chivalrous gentlemen, of cafes, of dancing and high good humor.

Here in a London hall draped with heavy blackout curtains, the Viennese gathered for their annual excursion into sentimentality. The scene was like every story I have read of old Vienna. There were tall blonde women wearing somewhat frayed finery. And handsome if aging gentlemen who clicked their heels and bowed when they asked a lady to dance. When the orchestra struck up a Strauss waltz the dancing was graceful and uninhibited.

The entertainment was all Viennese. Music hall artists like Magda Kun, Maria Elsner, Peter Herz and Charles Goldner did the turns they made famous in Vienna, and Isy Geiger, formerly of the Cafe Metropole, Vienna, led a string orchestra.

It was a gay evening—until toward the end Magda Kun sang "Wien! Wien!" The audience joined in the singing and there were tears for a dancing city which is now dark.

The Austrians like their gaiety well seasoned with sentiment. The evening provided the occasion and the music furnished the means. Here in London, Vienna was reborn for a few hours—after which the refugees put away their frayed finery for another year and returned to their jobs as maitres d'hotel, waitresses and clerks.

ENGLAND has done well by the refugees under the most difficult conditions. When they streamed across the Channel just ahead of the German advance, England was short of everything—food, accommodation, organization for their welfare. The blitz was on. The war situation was desperate. And the bands of refugees were well sprinkled with German spies and agents.

A country of lesser nobility might have turned them back—or never have allowed them to cross the Channel. But they were welcomed to share whatever small comforts were left in this island. The problem of refugees was considered part of the war effort The life and culture of the overrun countries had to be maintained on this island in preparation for the day of Europe's liberation. After a short period of detention made necessary in order to sift the spies from the genuine refugees, these people were given aid and jobs and their shattered self-respect was repaired.

France was once known as the country of refuge for politically unwanted of Europe. When France collapsed, this duty fell to England. And the manner in which England carried through this duty is demonstrated wherever refugees gather. Whatever else may be required of her in the nature of war aims, England has shown that she has always embraced the most fundamental of all the principles—the rehabilitation of the human being.

PEACE, IT'S WONDERFUL

HOW I long for the day when the war will be over;
When Calais no more will be shooting at Dover,
And Dover desists from its shooting at Calais,
And we and the Wops can get properly pally;
The day when each one of our many Controllers
Is put on the skids or else on the rollers;
The day when we tear up the books of our rations,
And our wives once again get to thinking of fashions;
The day when Herr Hitler has ended his ravings,
And we can begin to cash in on our savings;
The day when our taxes begin to diminish
And a Martini cocktail's a trifle more gin-nish; . . .

And the day when our lives, both in country and city,
Pass under control of the Clark-Barton - Gordon - Henry - MacNamara - McKinnon - Master - Robertson -DesRosiers - Scully - Towers Committee.

L. V. G.

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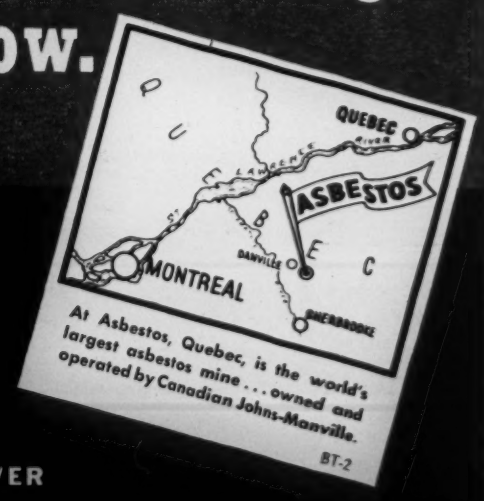

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THE OTTAWA LETTER

Producer Prices Out of Gordon's Hands

BY G. C. WHITTAKER

FOR a year and more than a day Ottawa waited for Washington to come to the support of Canada's anti-inflation structure by putting a definite limit on United States prices and wages. All that time the job of preventing inflation in Canada in face of continuing inflation across the border became more difficult.

Last week Ottawa decided it was too dangerous to wait any longer. The rapidly developing supply problem was pressing so heavily against price controls that the latter were creaking and threatening to snap. So it was decided to relieve the pressure by boosting production, and that the way to do this was to wash out Donald Gordon's control over producer prices of primary products—to place control in hands that were not hampered by blind devotion to the single cause of price ceilings.

In order to provide for civilian supply while preserving the essential framework of anti-inflation defence, Gordon's powers were curtailed. And the next day, ironically, came Washington's announcement that at last a stand was being made against inflation in the States!

But it is extremely doubtful that earlier reinforcement by Washington would have preserved Gordon's power intact. Something had to be done about supply. Production of essential consumer commodities had to be expanded. This entailed an attitude towards producer prices which Gordon showed no disposition to take. Farm Minister Gardiner wore him down months ago on cattle prices and, as noted in these letters some weeks ago, was only waiting on time and circumstances to take over control of production and prices of all primary food products, grain excepted.

The time and the circumstances arrived with the Government's belated anxiety over supply shortages in relation to its anti-inflation policy. And having come to grips with the supply problem the Government decided to go beyond agricultural products and remove other primary commodities from Gordon's unaccommodating control. Production and primary prices of fishery products pass to the Department of Fisheries; those of coal and wood and other commodities which are required alike for war production and civilian consumption go to Mr. Howe's Munitions and Supply Department.

The Heart Preserved

The scope of Gordon's authority is considerably narrower this week than last, but he has no reason to feel dejected and it is quite unlikely that he does. The heart of his kingdom is preserved to him and over it his rule is supreme. He still has his retail price ceilings, to which he has subordinated so many other considerations, including production and supply, and nothing that Gardiner or the others do about boosting prices to primary producers can disturb them.

For the increases are not to be passed on. They are to be paid in the form of Treasury subsidies, so that producers may have the incentive of larger returns to induce greater output without effect on the cost of living index.

Whether all this is really anti-inflation is for the economists to argue. The consumer's tea and coffee, milk and butter, oranges and bananas have not been costing him any less since last December, when Gordon ordered prices dropped. He has merely been handing over less to the retailer. And the retailer has not been getting any less. What the retailer didn't get from the consumer over the counter he gets from Mr. Ilsley's Treasury through Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation and the Treasury gets it from the consumer. Now the consumer's farm produce is going to cost him more but the increase will be paid by the Treasury out of his tax remittances too, this time to the producer instead of the retailer.

It's all, of course, to keep the index down, which keeps the cost of living wage bonus down. The bonus only goes up with the index, not with the tax rate, so that if you had been paying across the counter since early in December the full prices for your tea, coffee, milk and butter that the retailer receives instead of having Mr. Ilsley pay part of them for you out of your tax money the index would have gone up and you would be getting more by way of bonus this month. And if the higher prices the farmer is going to get from you indirectly through Mr. Ilsley were paid by you directly down through retailer, wholesaler and processor you would be getting still more bonus money later on.

So anti-inflation appears to be a process by which you pay more for what you consume in such a way that you don't get any more with which to pay it. But perhaps you'd better figure it out for yourselves. And anyway, what does it matter so long as Mr. Ilsley and Mr. Gordon are happy?

As we sought to show a week ago by citing the case of the newsprint industry, nothing is to be gained by arguing with our home front war lords. The recalcitrant newsprint companies came reluctantly to this conclusion themselves when they learned of the measures we told you the Government was preparing to take to crush disobedience to the Gordon Board's order establishing a profits pool for their industry.

Resistance Ended

In the week that has intervened since we wrote last, resistance to the order has been abandoned. All of the companies ordered to contribute to the pool for the benefit of other companies have made their initial payments, and the agency of the Gordon Board which was designated as trustee of the pool fund is proceeding to administer it, ignoring the protests or conditions which some companies attached to their payments.

The first rebellion in the ranks of business against the decrees of the war lords has ended in surrender. And a good thing for the rebels. Ottawa was prepared, had they tried to fight it out, to dispossess them of their properties. These, of course, would have been handed back in due course but under conditions which would have left their owners more than ever in a state of vassalage.

Some people may try to compare this treatment of newsprint barons seeking to assert their independence with the quite different treatment accorded the no less rebellious yeomen of the steel mills who recently engaged in unlawful strike and may fancy that they find a return to the old and much condemned rule of one law for the poor and another for the well-to-do. Stern, unrelenting discipline for owners of paper mills impoverished by price ceilings and excess profits taxes, and forgiveness and favors for bonused and prosperous workers. Comparisons are invidious and we shan't go into that, but even if such a proposition could be maintained, out of evil good may come, as it seems to be coming out of the concessions made to the steel strikers.

The Three-Man Tribunal

Control of labor relations seems likely to be in more effective hands under the new three-man tribunal headed by the country's most independent and successful conciliator, Mr. Justice C. P. McTague of the Supreme Court of Ontario, than it has been under the unwieldy twelve-man Labor Board headed by a political Minister of Labor.

This Government has done many things for the sake of expediency but it seems to have undergone a considerable measure of reform since a date a couple of months back associated with certain events at Winnipeg, and the complexion of the new labor relations body suggests that the process is continuing. At any rate, the Prime Minister would not and doubtless could not have brought Mr. Justice McTague to the chairmanship of the Labor Board for any other purpose than that of getting results. And the new labor relations boss seems to be pointing towards results from the start

Mr. King describes it as an industrial court and as a court it is going to hear the evidence and the argument in the presence of the public as represented by the press, which should make for a correct balancing of the scales of justice. Henceforth the wage and labor control orders are likely to be interpreted and administered with disinterested regard for the claims, rights and interests of all concerned, not excluding the nation. Perhaps the next step in the right direction will be the reform or abolition of the Regional Boards which have been so largely exposed to provincial political influence.

CANADA OVERSEAS

The Exiles in England

BY L. S. B. SHAPIRO

London.

WE ALL know about fighting England, guardian of mankind's last hope in 1940, now nerve centre of the English-speaking world's counter-offensive, home country of the unforgettable Eighth Army, birthplace of Allied air superiority over the Axis.

There is another England not so well known to the outside world. It is England, haven of the refugees.

There are thousands here (how many thousands is a war secret) from all the countries of Europe overrun by Germany. Some have come with money or jewels; others penniless. Some arrived with visas and were greeted by influential friends; others came off fishing boats in the dead of night and threw themselves on the mercy of this already distracted people.

They live here and they are grateful. England has accepted them and has made them feel alive once more. They have been given work and food and opportunity; they have the status of human beings. The fear they wore about their eyes—the quickly recognizable mark of the refugee—is disappearing. They are learning to sing again.

They are Poles and Czechs, Jews from Germany, Norwegians, Dutch, Belgians and Frenchmen. One sees them everywhere in London. They are respected and self-respecting. And their presence here is proof of the virility of British democracy. They are the first refugee recipients of the Four Freedoms of which President Roosevelt speaks. One doesn't hear them doubt British war aims. They know.

THE most spirited of the refugees, so far as I have observed, are the Poles. They are fighters. The women are proud, the men embittered. This is only natural. Their country has been devastated as no other in Europe. The Polish government's white papers detailing the slaughter of civilians are appalling to read. And the Poles in England are a reflection of Germany's war upon their country.

Not less daring but somewhat calmer are the Czechs. The Dutch are quietly bitter. With their national characteristic for doing a job thoroughly they proceed with their share of the war effort methodically. Their hate burns evenly. The Norwegians are stolid; they show little emotion and much industry. The Belgians and the French, to whom war and devastation are not strange, accept the hardship of their countries with philosophic calm.

The German and Austrian refugees are more sentimental than the others. Particularly the Austrians.

THE other night I attended a concert party given in support of the British-Austrian Society. The huge hall was filled with Austrian refugees, and for a few hours they lived in the bittersweet atmosphere of old Vienna.

The legend of Vienna has gone around the world. It is the city of Strauss, of beautiful divas and chivalrous gentlemen, of cafes, of dancing and high good humor.

Here in a London hall draped with heavy blackout curtains, the Viennese gathered for their annual excursion into sentimentality. The scene was like every story I have read of old Vienna. There were tall blonde women wearing somewhat frayed finery. And handsome if aging gentlemen who clicked their heels and bowed when they asked a lady to dance. When the orchestra struck up a Strauss waltz the dancing was graceful and uninhibited.

The entertainment was all Viennese. Music hall artists like Magda Kun, Maria Elsner, Peter Herz and Charles Goldner did the turns they made famous in Vienna, and Isy Geiger, formerly of the Cafe Metropole, Vienna, led a string orchestra.

It was a gay evening—until toward the end Magda Kun sang "Wien! Wien!" The audience joined in the singing and there were tears for a dancing city which is now dark.

The Austrians like their gaiety well seasoned with sentiment. The evening provided the occasion and the music furnished the means. Here in London, Vienna was reborn for a few hours—after which the refugees put away their frayed finery for another year and returned to their jobs as maitres d'hotel, waitresses and clerks.

ENGLAND has done well by the refugees under the most difficult conditions. When they streamed across the Channel just ahead of the German advance, England was short of everything—food, accommodation, organization for their welfare. The blitz was on. The war situation was desperate. And the bands of refugees were well sprinkled with German spies and agents.

A country of lesser nobility might have turned them back—or never have allowed them to cross the Channel. But they were welcomed to share whatever small comforts were left in this island. The problem of refugees was considered part of the war effort The life and culture of the overrun countries had to be maintained on this island in preparation for the day of Europe's liberation. After a short period of detention made necessary in order to sift the spies from the genuine refugees, these people were given aid and jobs and their shattered self-respect was repaired.

France was once known as the country of refuge for politically unwanted of Europe. When France collapsed, this duty fell to England. And the manner in which England carried through this duty is demonstrated wherever refugees gather. Whatever else may be required of her in the nature of war aims, England has shown that she has always embraced the most fundamental of all the principles—the rehabilitation of the human being.

PEACE, IT'S WONDERFUL

HOW I long for the day when the war will be over;
When Calais no more will be shooting at Dover,
And Dover desists from its shooting at Calais,
And we and the Wops can get properly pally;
The day when each one of our many Controllers
Is put on the skids or else on the rollers;
The day when we tear up the books of our rations,
And our wives once again get to thinking of fashions;
The day when Herr Hitler has ended his ravings,
And we can begin to cash in on our savings;
The day when our taxes begin to diminish
And a Martini cocktail's a trifle more gin-nish; . . .

And the day when our lives, both in country and city,
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Canadians Are Rediscovering Russia

BY RAYMOND A. DAVIES

Canadians are rediscovering Russia. This is a definite fact emerging out of the experiences of a trans-Canada lecture tour of Mr. Raymond Arthur Davies who spoke about the book "Soviet Asia" written jointly by him and Mr. Andrew J. Steiger of New York.

Everywhere people want to know what makes the Soviet Union work. They want to know about its people and its system of government. But above all they want to know how it happened that the Canadians had been so misled about Russia during the past 25 years. The feeling is general that a better understanding of the Russians is essential to the establishment of secure and lasting peace when the war is won.

DURING the past month I have travelled from Toronto to Vancouver lecturing to various groups in many cities on the subject of "Beyond the Urals". I addressed Masonic Lodges, Elks Clubs, Canadian Clubs, Women's Canadian Clubs, Trades and Labor Councils and, occasionally, spoke under the auspices of the Aid to Russia Fund local committees. Everywhere I found a passionate desire on the part of Canadians of every walk of life to know more about the Soviet Union.

The experience of addressing audiences in the West has been both exhilarating and educational. I felt that in my small way I was participating in a rediscovery of Russia by Canadians.

I recall vividly the conversation with the chairman of my Regina lecture, Justice P. E. MacKenzie of the Supreme Court of Saskatchewan. Justice MacKenzie, a fine, outstanding figure of a man no longer in his youth, was troubled. He was ready to concede that the world had been misinformed about Russia. "But," he asked, "how is it that I could permit myself to be so misled in my attitude towards the country? How could I be led to believe that what was really strength was weakness?"

The same puzzlement was expressed by Bishop Sexton of Vancouver Island who chaired my lecture in Victoria. He wondered about the future. What guarantees were there that co-operation would be maintained after the war, he asked. How could we establish the foundations of a co-operative world?

Hundreds of questions, some of which proved most curious, were asked during the lectures. For example in Vancouver one of an audience of 1,200 or more asked "Are the Russians afraid of the Second Coming of Christ?" How was one to answer that?

Many dealt with the Church in Russia. These included such questions as "Are there many Catholic Churches in Russia?", "Is it not true that the Soviet Government instituted and officially sponsored a campaign of militant atheism for the Russian people and also founded the 'League of the Godless?'", "Is there any sign in Russia of the recognition of the Fatherhood of God as well as the Brotherhood of Man?" "Have the Churches disappeared in Russia?" "Are the Churches open to the people?" "Are there any Presbyterians in Russia?"

Others concerned Soviet economy. A popular question in British Columbia was "Are the Trade Unions playing an important part in the development of industry?" "Are there class distinctions in Russia?" "Do you think the word *Co-operative* a better word to use than *communal* or *communist* when speaking about Russia?" "When a factory is started in Russia where do they get the money and the workers?"

At almost every lecture people expressed great interest in and some concern about Stalin. "Do you think," I was asked, "that Stalin has an ambition to rule the world after the war since he wants munitions from Great Britain and the United States but does not want their armies to join them against the Germans?" "Will Stalin co-operate fully with the Allies or does he intend to play a lone hand and thus be free to dictate his own peace?" "There has been some talk that the Russians now will try to push the Germans to their borders and then let Great Britain and the United States of America finish the war by themselves to the best of their ability. What would you say about this?"

Will They Work With Us?

In fact almost every group reflected the concern for the future. Where will the Russians stop, they wanted to know. Will they stop? Will they work with us?

As you can see some of these questions required greater experts than myself and perhaps even soothsayers, to answer.

But I was deeply struck by another feature of the public mind in connection with Russia. This was an effort on the part of some to belittle our own work, our own country, our own war effort. Somehow, when I spoke against this trend, when I tried to outline that we can only advance if we realize that we have done some good things at least, and try to make them better, I felt that many were astonished that anyone speaking favorably about the Soviets should at the same time insist on speaking favorably about Canada and Britain.

A reflection of this attitude is shown by this question: "Owing to the poor showing made by our side, would not the Russians be justified in chasing the Germans out of their country and quitting?"

Generally it was necessary to emphasize that Ivan Ivanovich Ivanov and John Smith both fight this war for essentially the same simple, human aims — decent homes, the right to peaceful life, secure old age, education for the children, an opportunity for the youngsters to marry, raise their own sons and daughters. In some respects this war seems to be a war for the right of happy grand-parenthood. I must confess that I was bothered by the fact that the audiences reacted to these statements as if they were something new, as if up to the present they always viewed the Russians as inhabiting a different planet and being either outcasts or supermen quite unlike ourselves.

Lack Pride in Ourselves

I think that any penetrative lecturer who travels in Canada and meets a wide range of audiences that are a true cross-section of the Canadian community is certain to be shocked, as I was, by the prevailing lack of pride in even the more obvious of our achievements — the development of great war industries in a short period of time, the expansion of our Trans-Canada Airlines as a public service to link Canada with the world in the near future, the relative efficiency of our Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific Railways which despite great difficulties are carrying a tremendous load, the construction of ships at peak efficiency and so on. When I said that I was certain that the Russians watched our successes with a great deal of interest so as to learn from us, it seemed to me that many listeners were not only astonished at such a possibility but even derisive of the idea. And yet is it not obvious that the Russians, as always, are willing to learn from anyone?

I think that our future co-operation with the Soviet Union in the international arena and in the co-operative development of the Arctic and sub-Arctic north depends in great degree upon the principle of give and take. The Soviets can teach Canada a great deal. But Canadians, too, can and should be only too glad to give the Soviets the benefits of our own accomplishments.

Above all it is clear that Canadians from coast to coast hunger for knowledge. They want to know why the Russians win victories. They want to know why so much falsehood had been spread during the past two and a half decades. They want to know what makes the Russians tick. This desire for knowledge is not idle. It essentially is based upon the understanding that unless such knowledge is forthcoming and widespread a stable peace will be impossible to achieve.

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WORLD OF SPORT

Uncle Mike's Caboose

BY KIMBALL McILROY

ONE OF the most incredible stories to emerge thus far from the current regrettable war has it that on some date soon after the cessation of same Sgt. Joe Louis will tangle at fisticuffs with a member of the R.A.F. named, according to the daily newspapers, Freddie Mills.

This is a strange and wonderful story and has more angles than a geometry textbook. When one thinks of Mills (which, for some unapparent reason, someone has apparently been doing) one is reminded of three fighters of the recent past. The first, of course, is Georges Carpentier, one-time French aviator, present crony of Hitler, and at no time a serious championship contender. The rumored Louis-Mills fight is being compared to the Dempsey-Carpentier, and this seems to be a very logical comparison. The Carpentier go brought in very close to a million dollars at the gate, mainly because the build-up is quicker than the pocketbook, and produced a nickel's worth of fighting. Carpentier was a fair to middling light heavyweight; Dempsey was an excellent heavy.

The fans of the day were by and large fully familiar with these disquieting facts, and still they attended the imbroglio in great and satisfying numbers. So, believes Uncle Mike, today's fans will turn out to observe the efforts of Brother Mills. Here Uncle Mike, unusually enough, guesses wrong. Carpentier was a Frenchman and the time was when Americans would pay money just to go and look at a Frenchman, probably because they thought they were going to see something sexy. Mills, on the other hand, is an Englishman, and despite all the hands-across-the-sea stuff the average American fight fan, when he thinks of Englishmen, thinks of Phil Scott and Tommy Farr.

Phainting Phil Scott, you will recall, sought to exhibit British sportsmanship to the crude American mind by ending every bout prone on the canvas, tenderly nursing his groin and emitting shrill cries of "Foul!" This worked in his first couple of fights, until fans and referees alike began to wonder how anyone could be fouled by punches roughly three inches below the collarbone. After that the boorish Yanks took to callously counting Phil out and after a while he went home, muttering darkly to sympathetic countrymen that it just went to show you.

Tommy Farr was a different proposition. He couldn't fight worth a damn either, but he never claimed to have been fouled. He never claimed much of anything. He just stood there and let people hit him, and when they were through he went and collected his money. Tommy, too, is in the Air Force. Testing parachutes, no doubt.

THERE are Mr. Mills immediate predecessors. They were not balls of fire. It is, of course, claimed for Mills that he is different. He has not lost a fight in three years (except one on a foul, perhaps to Phil Scott) and has scored an impressive string of knockouts. Just who these have been against is not worth looking into, as no one would recognize the names anyhow.

How the fight will draw remains to be seen. How it will end can be prophesied with reasonable accuracy. Mills comes of a race which has turned out many, many sterling characters, but not a decent heavyweight since Jim Mace. Joe will knock his head off. And everybody will be sorry except Uncle Mike.

Why nothing is ever done about Uncle Mike is one of the major mysteries of life. Why, for example, he wasn't disbarred or at least boycotted following his attempt to muscle in on the servicemen's cut of the proposed Conn-Louis fight. One shudders to contemplate the picture of Uncle Mike's promoting a Hands-Across-the-Sea bout. Uncle Mike's hands are usually elsewhere.

It is a distressing thought that if the name Joe Choynski were mentioned to one hundred people today, seventy-five percent of those who recognized it would name Joe as one of Errol Flynn's opponents in the film "Gentleman Jim". Furthermore, that three quarters would have a peculiarly erroneous impression of Choynski and of the famous fight. Just why the fight should have been portrayed the way it was (or, rather, wasn't) is hard to understand, since the real thing would have made fully as good movie fare. Those fellows out there in Hollywood, though, they know darn well they can write a better script than history ever did.

SOME weeks ago, as recorded in this column and elsewhere, a couple of hockey players named Orlando and Stewart had a little run in. Orlando, who plays for Detroit, resented an innocent remark from Stewart, who does likewise for Toronto, and knocked him down. A little later Stewart creased Orlando's skull with his stick, virtually severing head from shoulders. The Toronto papers immediately set up a loud squawk to the effect that Orlando should be forever barred from the company of decent hockey players, on the apparent grounds that the Detroiter failed to duck.

The league management, however, obviously in the pay of moneyed interests from Detroit, refused to do this and instead barred both Orlando and Stewart from each other's ice surfaces.

Recently the ban was rescinded and the two met in Maple Leaf Gardens. Some time during the evening Stewart boarded Orlando and the latter hurt his ankle. Here is a real opportunity for Toronto newspapermen. Orlando should not only be ruled off the ice for life but probably given a prison term as well. It must be obvious to a child that the man is incapable of looking after himself.

The government will have the enthusiastic support of sporting servicemen everywhere, as it has had the support of servicemen for its vigorous prosecution of the war, in its campaign against the vicious liquor traffic. Since most athletes, contrary to popular opinion, like an occasional drink, the servicemen will applaud whole-heartedly this effort on the part of those who stay home to improve his morals in his absence, fully recognizing that the move is made with no thought to its political effect. He will be just as happy about it as his father was to find prohibition on *his* return from the *last* war.

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SATURDAY NIGHT,
The Canadian Weekly

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PRESIDENT
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THE HITLER WAR

That Well - Worn "Bolshevist Bogey"

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

IT IS astounding the way the German propaganda still gets around among our people. Travelling about during the past two weeks, this realization has been forced upon me by the numbers of people asking with real concern whether I really think that after this is over we will have to fight Russia, or asserting this as a positive conviction (but always in a low voice).

Variations on this theme are that the "Bolsheviks" will overrun the whole of Eastern and Central Europe before we can get well onto the Continent in strength, and set up Communist regimes there; and that, quite contradictorily, they don't intend to go beyond their own borders, but are going to leave the whole finishing of the job to us. Well, you can't have it both ways!—though Hitler and Goebbels, in seizing on every possible theme which they think will aid their cause, have never worried themselves about a little contradiction.

Now, what is this "Bolshevist" or "Communist" bogey? Surely it is the memory of the westward sweep of Trotsky's Red Army, dedicated to supporting an international revolution by the working classes, which was halted by the Poles, and Weygand, before Warsaw in 1920. It is the memory, too, of the fever of radicalism which swept the workers and younger intellectuals of Germany, Britain and America at that time, and in a revived form during the great depression of the '30's.

Yet during the period of sit-down strikes and clashes between police and workers in the United States in the middle '30's there were very few who believed that a revolutionary seizure of power by the radicals of that country was likely. The danger of revolution in Britain certainly passed during the first few days of the General Strike of 1926, if not, as Sir Bernard Pares holds, during 1920. And though the possibility of a Communist regime in Germany was very real while the Trotskyist wave was sweeping westward, none of the more reputable observers believe that it was a real threat when the Nazis were placed in power by the German reactionaries, and burned the Reichstag, in 1933.

Have we not, however, gone full cycle, and is there not a real danger of Communism being set up in Germany by Stalin's advancing Red Army, and spreading from there throughout Europe? The well-organized German workers of 1933, it is argued, will now be in their forties and still at home in the factories, while the younger men, who became fanatic Nazis, are being killed off, wounded or taken prisoner.

The Communist workers of Northern France are, by common agreement among Frenchmen still leaving that country, the most strongly organized group. The eagerness of the Spanish radicals to throw off Franco's yoke need hardly be discussed. And there is the game being played by Moscow in Yugoslavia.

The great question here is: what is Stalin's attitude towards spreading the world revolution by the workers? Our best and most basic indication of his policy would seem to be the fact that he has hounded Trotsky and all his world-revolutionary colleagues out of the Soviet regime, did not allow the Commintern to hold a world congress for eight years, and, from the confusion of the international Communists in 1939, clearly did not confide in them his policy of temporary agreement with Nazi Germany.

Soviet and Internationale

Almost everyone would admit that the connections of the international Communist parties with the Soviet regime have appeared more and more slender in recent years. During these years Stalin has replaced the former Soviet ruling body of world revolutionaries with an administration of bureaucrats and technicians, who, like himself, were never steeped in the international atmosphere of the cafes of Berne, Paris and London, but have an entirely Russian background and have given their whole energy to building up "socialism within one state."

Stalin and his associates will have plenty to occupy them in continuing and completing this task, for many years after the war, and it is reasonable to assume that they will continue their policy of concentrating Russia's energy and resources on this aim, rather than dispersing them in the pursuit of world revolution. I am not quite sure, however, how valid is the argument that they will need extensive aid from Britain and the United States in restoring their devastated industrial cities and agricultural areas of the west and south, and "must" for this reason keep on good terms with us.

They have proven this winter that they have great industrial resources left intact in the Moscow-Gorki area and the hinterland of the Urals and Siberia. They now have, for the first time in their history, an adequate body of technicians of their own. And their natural resources make them more self-sufficient than any other national unit in the world.

U.S.S.R. Must Play Ball

Still, just as their present counter-effort against Germany might have fallen short of success without the million and more tons of precious rubber, copper, chemicals, food, clothing, shoes and other things which we have poured into them, so they would undoubtedly get along much more quickly and much less painfully with their reconstruction if this inpouring of supplies continues and is succeeded by a substantial trade, after the war. If the Soviets want this, they will have to "play ball" with us, and share in the reconstruction of Europe by agreement.

What does this "playing ball" amount to, and what signs are there that Stalin is not willing to do it? It must be decided, first of all, in what direction the ball is going to be thrown. There is little indication that the Western Allies and the Russians have come to any broad agreement as to the settlement of Europe, far from having worked out the details. With the end of the war approaching much faster some of these details have been sketched in during the past three months.

Russia has, for example, staked out an informal claim to the Baltic territories of Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania, and to Bessarabia in the south. The Baltic territories were referred to in a statement by the Moscow Foreign Office, reprinted in the bulletin of the Soviet Embassy in Washington on December 22, as "the Baltic Soviet Republics." The same claim was made to Eastern Poland; Vilna was referred to as lying in "the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic", and Brest-Litovsk, Bialystok and Baranovichi as in "the Byelorussian (White Russian) Soviet Socialist Republic".

Pravda came out still more flatly last week, and this statement of its editor was reprinted in the Feb. 12th bulletin of the Soviet Embassy in Washington: "The basic law of our country—the Constitution of the U.S.S.R.—has fixed the ties between these republics (Bessarabia and the Baltic territories) and the other Union republics, and the Red Army fights for the honor, independence and integrity of our state."

Russia's 1918 Losses

There is no repetition here of the claim against Eastern Poland, although there is no reason to suppose that it has been dropped. Quite the contrary: certain recent utterances of Premier Sikorsky indicate strongly that Moscow is insisting on Eastern Poland and that Sikorski's Government is seeking compensation on the Baltic, through the cession of East Prussia (whose population, following the example set by the German Government in Poland itself and many other countries, would probably be transferred to the Reich).

No realistic person can be surprised at this Russian claim, no matter how he may feel about the rights to self-determination of small peoples. All of these territories, and still more, belonged to Russia before 1914 and certainly would not have been taken away from her, or been assisted in breaking away from her, had she finished the war and sat in on the peace conference.

The Baltic States and a Bessarabia under Roumanian rule represented weaknesses in the European set-up, and provided avenues for the German attack against Russia; while Eastern Poland, under Soviet rule in 1941, provided a strategic cushion which may have just saved Moscow, and perhaps with it, the whole of Russia. Could one expect a victorious Russia, which has just been through this experience, to demand less than this strategic cover against Germany, especially when it is all territory which she considers as her own? Has not Secretary Knox demanded new island bases for the U.S. in the Pacific? Unless our post-war system is strong, there will be peace and well-being for no one.

In area East Prussia would be a small recompense for the great stretch of Eastern Poland, but it would make a more compact Polish state, with a more secure frontage on the sea. Its transfer from Germany would seem to be less than justice to Poland, her cities ravaged and millions of her people massacred or starved. Finally—and a very important point—such a transfer would probably be backed by Soviet Russia, who could not but welcome the removal of a springboard from which she has been attacked twice by the Germans and once by Napoleon.

Stalin Wants Security

The evidence is that Stalin's foreign policy has been, and still is, primarily concerned with the security of the Soviet Union, which he believes has plenty to do developing its own vast territory. He could seek this security through a drastic weakening of Germany and strengthening of Russia's strategic position, together with the promotion of friendly governments, or affiliated Soviet republics, among the smaller nations of Central and Eastern Europe. Or he could seek it through close relations with Britain and the United States, which might stabilize the whole world.

At present he is tentatively travelling both paths. His character and experience incline him to look strictly after his own security; and in Yugoslavia he appears to be promoting a Communist movement in opposition to the nationalist movement of General Mihailovitch and the present Yugoslav Government in London. On the broader plane, he continues to use working-class sympathy for the Soviet Union, all over the world, as a check against reactionary switches of policy by the "bourgeois" governments, and to promote direct aid for Russia, as in the "Second Front" clamor during the last two summers.

On the other hand, he has signed a 20-Year Alliance with Britain. While recalling the Chamberlain appeasement episode in British policy, Stalin must be impressed by the record of history which shows that, with the sole exception of the Crimean War, Britain has always found her interests to coincide with Russia's in a European war. The Soviets, I believe, get along very well with Eden, slated as the next British Prime Minister; and they must recognize that the sentiment of the British people makes it impossible for any British Government to pursue an anti-Russian policy in the foreseeable future.

Therefore, I think that Stalin's Government is feeling its way towards security through a strong international order, while not yet letting go of its alternative policy of looking after its own security in Eastern Europe. An indication of the adjustments being carried on between these two policies is Eden's announcement a fortnight ago that London was negotiating with Moscow for unification of Yugoslav resistance to the common German enemy.

No Wishy-Washy League

It is by pursuing each of these subjects of contention, and reaching a definite solution, that Moscow will be drawn, despite her memories and suspicions, into a policy of international collaboration—though it cannot be stated too bluntly that Stalin will never be interested in any wishy-washy arrangement such as President Wilson set up in 1919. He frankly believes in power agreements between the "big fellows".

For this reason it may be doubted whether he will be able to secure the kind of hard-and-fast alliance he will want from the Americans, always reluctant to enter into such agreements, and apt to vote themselves out of them a few years later. But he has such an agreement with Britain, and Britain has a close association with the United States.

Considering everything, it seems that if we put our efforts into removing old suspicions and prejudices and developing new friendships—the wonderful response to the Aid-To-Russia Fund holds out such promise—and reject all anti-Russian propaganda, we should be able within a few years to kill and bury the old, well-worn "Bolshevist bogey", which, years after its greatest danger had passed, was used to justify the unspeakable evil of fascism.

If George had only known—

"When George made his Will he named me his executor. He felt it was a compliment to me. If he'd only known! I've been at my wits' end for months. There has hardly been a spare minute to spend with the children. And I have a constant fear that I'll make a costly mistake."

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MORE GOOD NEWS FROM THE PRODUCTION FRONT

"Production, Production -and More Production!"

GENERAL MOTORS REPORTS ON A FULL YEAR OF WAR ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

FIRST, AN APPRECIATION . . .

While the figures and statistics shown below are impressive, they do not tell the full story. They do not show, for example, the cooperation we have had from government officials as well as those in the armed services at every step of our progress toward the record production already achieved. Nor do they indicate the fine spirit of cooperation shown by our suppliers and subcontractors, on whom we rely for so much of the work.

They cannot convey an adequate picture of the eagerness of hundreds of thousands of General Motors' men and women in the United States and Canada to back the courage and determination of our fighting men with an ample supply of the most effective fighting weapons in the world. They cannot give even a hint of the initiative displayed by our engineers and mass-production technicians in effecting manufacturing economies and efficiencies which have resulted in the saving of critical war materials and manpower, and which have already made possible price reductions amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars.

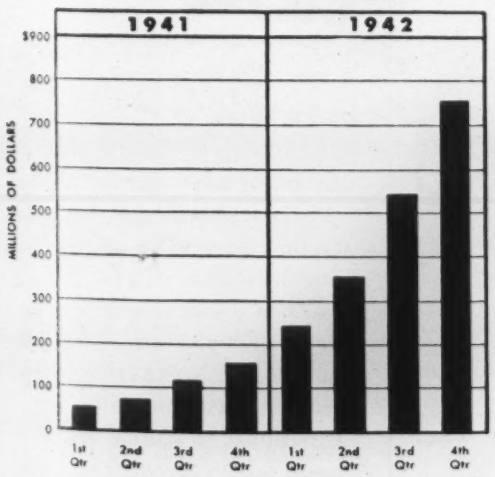
These are the practical results that come from encouraging individual effort and initiative—the democratic way of getting the job done. Machines alone cannot win the victory—it will be won by free men working and fighting together for the only kind of future worthy of the United Nations.

The tremendous war job ahead at the threshold of 1942 called for the "know-how" of all our engineers, designers, mechanics and managers, skilled and experienced in mass production. It required the retooling and rearranging of many of our plants for maximum production of war products. It meant designing and building new machines, and tools to make them – training skilled hands to perform new tasks, and teaching the unskilled — building employment and payrolls to unprecedented peaks — organizing and enlisting the support of our network of thousands of suppliers and subcontractors. It also meant establishing and operating training schools to teach thousands of men in the armed forces how to properly service and maintain General Motors-built war equipment.

Now at the beginning of 1943 these basic tasks have all been accomplished, and during their accomplishment General Motors' plants made and delivered a mighty, rising tide of war materials. That tide continues to rise with mass-production technique swinging into full stride.

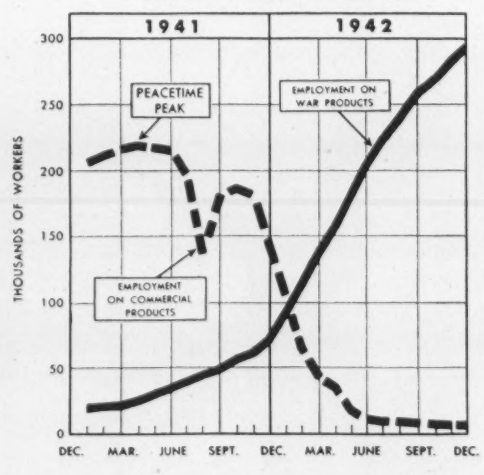
Thus General Motors answers our governments' call for "Production, production — and more production!"

GENERAL MOTORS' WAR PRODUCTION



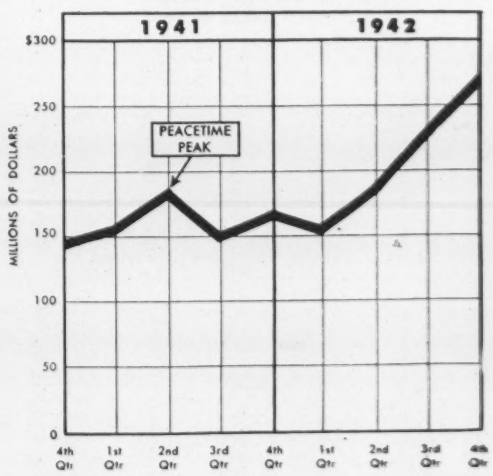
We regret that for military reasons we cannot report the number of guns, tanks, planes, shells, armored cars, trucks, Diesel engines for submarines and other uses, airplane instruments and hundreds of other items made and delivered by General Motors. We can say, that in dollar value they totaled approximately $1,900,000,000 —almost two billion dollars—in the year 1942 alone.

GENERAL MOTORS' EMPLOYMENT



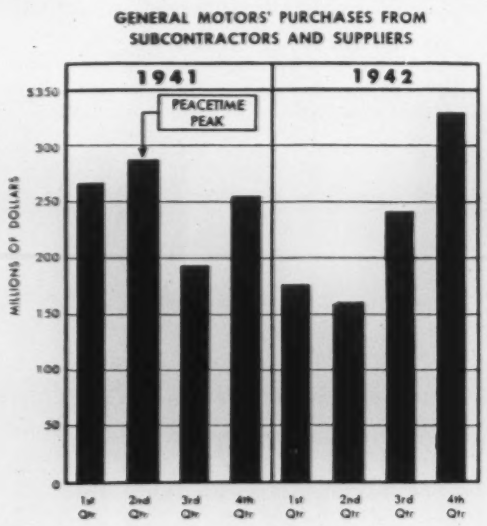
In June 1941, factory employment was 250,000—an all-time high. Since then, 50,000 replacements have been made, largely to replace men who have gone into the armed services, and 49,000 additional employees have been hired. To 54,000 salaried workers employed in June 1941, 17,000 have been added. At the end of 1942, General Motors' employment reached 370,000—66,000 above the previous peak. It is anticipated that 100,000 will be added.

GENERAL MOTORS' PAYROLLS



General Motors' payrolls, like General Motors' employment figures, are at an all-time high in our 105 plants in 46 communities and 13 states—and five plants in Canada. The December 1942 payroll was $88,000,000. This was 45% more than the peacetime peak in June 1941. The total General Motors' payroll for 1942 was $839,000,000—28% more than in 1941—the highest previous year.

GENERAL MOTORS' PURCHASES FROM SUBCONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS



The fastest, most effective way to distribute war work among the greatest number of producers is primarily through larger industrial organizations who have technical staffs available and who are accustomed to working with suppliers and subcontractors. Purchases from subcontractors and suppliers in the fourth quarter of 1942 were $330,000,000, compared with the peacetime peak of $288,000,000 in the second quarter of 1941.

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THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

This is a One-Sided Bill

BY B. K. SANDWELL

THERE is a curious aspect to the draft "Ontario Labor Act" put forward by the CCF as its contribution to the difficult undertaking of the Ontario Legislature, in trying to introduce modern ideas into the labor legislation of the province. Although put forward in the name of a political party, and one which presumably entertains projects of forming a Government for the province, this draft Bill makes no effort to protect the interests, even of the most legitimate kind, of any class affected by labor legislation except the organized workers.

In a draft prepared by a trade union organization this would be entirely proper and appropriate; it would be expected in that event that the other interested classes—the employers, the unorganized workers, and the consuming public—would make their representations separately, and the whole would be combined into a workable and impartial measure by the legislators. But this is a draft put forward by a political party, as its official contribution to the solving of an extremely difficult problem; and it therefore puts that party in the peculiar position of having no official interest in any aspect of the labor relation except that which relates to the interests of the organized workers. This is not a part of a Bill, to which other parts are expected to be added; it is a complete Bill; it must be assumed to contain everything that the Ontario CCF desires to have enacted in regard to labor relations by the Ontario Legislature.

Let us examine the Bill in detail. After some Whereases which are unobjectionable except that they may look a little antiquated if they remain in the statute book for any length of time, it declares for collective bargaining and "the exercise by workers of full freedom of association, self-organization and designation of representatives of their own choosing for the purpose of negotiating the terms and conditions of their employment, or other mutual aid or protection."

The definition section is given in sketch only, except for the definition of a "company union," which reads "Any organization of employees over which an employer, or his agent, directly or indirectly exercises any control or domination, or to which an employer or his agent contributes or has contributed financial or any other support."

Section 3 sets up the Ontario Labor Board of three members. "At least two of such members shall be persons in good standing in a union." (This needs to be qualified by the addition of the words "at time of appointment," since if the requirement applies throughout their term these members could be removed by the mere action of their union executives.) The term is to be three years, with reappointment permitted.

Section 6 enumerates a list of "unfair labor practices," twelve in number, and Section 9 empowers the Board to make orders to employers to refrain from committing such practices "where they have been, or are, in the opinion of the Board, likely to be committed." There is provision for appeal, which shall be heard by a single Judge of the Court of Appeal designated by the Chief Justice of Ontario. If the order is not appealed, or is appealed and confirmed, or is under appeal but is declared by the Minister of Labor to be binding on the ground that the appeal is frivolous or dilatory "or that for any other reason the order should be promptly enforced," the order becomes equivalent to a judgment of the Supreme Court, with a fine of $1000 and/or one year's imprisonment, plus "all other penalties for contempt."

The unfair labor practices include the following:

"(a) To interfere with, restrain or coerce employees in the exercise of the rights guaranteed in Section 5," which are those of organization and collective bargaining as set forth in the declaration of policy.

"(b) To promote, assist in the promotion of, recognize or in any way deal with a company union."

"(c) To dominate or interfere with the formation or administration of any labor organization."

"(d) By discrimination in regard to hire or tenure of employment or any term or condition of employment to encourage or discourage membership in any labor organization," except that under agreement with such organization the employer may make membership a condition of employment.

Other unfair practices are employing persons to spy on labor organizations, threatening to move or shut down plants, and (most interesting) "to solicit individual employees . . . to refrain from striking."

The Labor Board is empowered to decide "whether the unit appropriate to effectuate the policies of this Act and for the purposes of collective bargaining shall be the employer unit, craft unit, plant unit, or subdivision thereof."

One of the most amusing omissions, possibly unintentional, is that when there has been a vote of the union in favor of the compulsory pay deduction for union dues, and the employer has been ordered to make such deductions, "any individual member may make written request to the employer that such deduction shall not be made from his wages," but there is no provision authorizing such employer to pay the slightest attention to this request. He is, in the terms of the Bill as drafted, still required to make the check-off.

IT IS abundantly clear from this Bill that in the opinion of the CCF, should it ever attain political power in the province of Ontario, there will never be any "unfair labor practices" committed by the union, the second party to the procedure of "collective bargaining." All of the twelve enumerated unfair practices are practices of the employer alone. The Labor Board acts only on "complaints." It is provided in Section 8 that "Complaints from any labor organization or employer shall be submitted in writing and sent by registered mail to the Board," but after the most careful examination of the Bill I cannot find any item under which any employer (or any non-organized individual employee, or any member of the general public) could possibly have anything to complain about. There is no single word in this Bill which declares that there is anything that a labor organization may not do, or may be ordered to refrain from doing. There is no single word in the Bill which says that any labor organization need pay the slightest attention even to a decision of the Labor Board that it is not the "unit appropriate to effectuate the policies of this Act." It is not dissolved by such a decision; it is not deprived of any of its property or of its ability to collect dues from workers who are willing to pay them; it is not prohibited from calling a strike (for the whole of Section 15 declares without qualification that "Nothing in this Act shall be construed as interfering with or impeding or diminishing in any way the right to strike"), and the employer is just as much prohibited from soliciting employees to refrain from striking when the strike is engineered by an "outlaw" union as when it is engineered by the "appropriate unit." The only unions which the Board has power to "disestablish" are company unions.

There is not a line in the Bill empowering the Board to make an order directing any labor organization or any employee to do or not to do anything. The "orders" which may be made by the Board are all specifically directed to "the employer or employers."

There is nothing in the Bill empowering the Board to order anybody to live up to and perform the terms of any collective agreement which may have been entered into. The Board can order the employer not to refuse to bargain collectively with the appropriate unit, but it can do nothing to enforce the terms of the bargain when made. This, it is true, leaves the employer just as free to repudiate them as the organized employees, but one could have hoped that the CCF would recognize that compulsory collective bargaining has no social value without compulsory responsibility for living up to the terms of the bargain when arrived at.

STAR WEEKLY coverage of Trenton families has been climbing steadily for years as it has in all Canadian cities, towns and villages. Recently, of course, thousands of young airmen in training have flocked to Trenton from all corners of Canada. That's what pushed Star Weekly coverage away up to 148%. These young men have always read the Star Weekly back home. In the Air Training depots they still make sure they get it.

Is this good circulation for the advertiser? You can't buy better. These men are the cream of Canada's manhood—the leaders of post-war Canada.

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Meet Dr. Schacht—Quisling and Laval in One

BY J. ANDERS

Rumor has it that Dr. Schacht recently put out peace feelers on behalf of Germany, and that the "unconditional surrender" declaration of Casablanca was the reply.

It is one of the achievements of Dr. Schacht's shrewdness that the outside world has a pathetically wrong view of him, and that in the estimation of many people in Allied countries he still runs first in the race of the "decent" Germans.

However, he is a Laval as far as we are concerned, and a Quisling as far as his own people is concerned. And, says Mr. Anders, "no nation can with impunity collaborate with a Quisling."

IT IS said that the "unconditional surrender" declaration of Casablanca was an indirect reply to peace feelers put out on behalf of the German Reich by Dr. Schacht. A man of Dr. Schacht's shrewdness can have had no illusions as to the hopelessness of that undertaking. Why, then, did he lend himself to it?

His motive must be sought in two spheres: in German experience after the First World War, and in the psychology of defeat. He knew that those peace feelers would be rejected; but he undertook to put them out because the rejection he expected would relieve him of being the German who instituted peace negotiations. For the German who will institute peace negotiations—and this must be done in the case of unconditional surrender, too—will by so doing sign his own political, perhaps even real, death warrant. He will either be succeeded in short order by a communistic German government, or, if Germany should stay non-communist (which is unlikely), he will be persecuted as a traitor.

By making himself the instrument of a bid for peace which he knew would be rejected, and by thus circumnavigating the rock of personal-political disaster, Schacht remains the hope of certain influential circles in Germany and elsewhere. "Who's Who in 1942" still writes him up as though he were just a respectable business man.

Must Be Unmasked

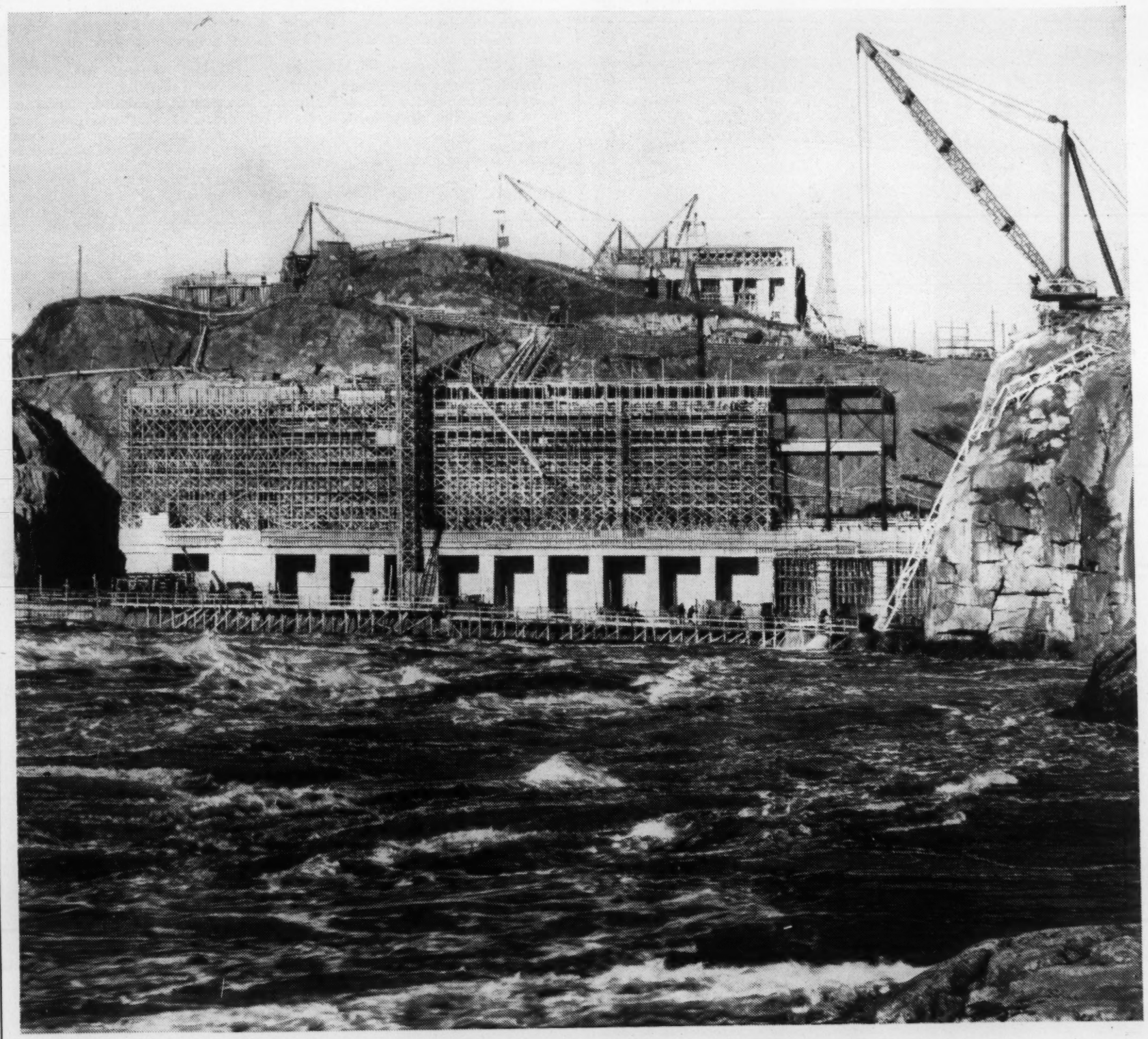
This "financial wizard" runs first in the race of the "decent" Germans because the outside world has a pathetically wrong view of him; to say which is, in a way, to pay a compliment to his shrewdness. But he must be unmasked before he has a chance to talk the United Nations in some other way into a second North Africa and obtains the power to prepare a third world war.

The man is so particularly dangerous because he actually is no Nazi. The day Hitler's Third Reich came into existence, Schacht began to manoeuvre into position for the Fourth Reich. Nevertheless, he played an outstanding role in creating the Nazi Reich; for he knew that the second Reich, that is the Weimar Republic, distrusted and despised him so thoroughly that he had no hope of gratifying his insatiable ambition in it. He knew, too, that he could succeed only after a German catastrophe; and the surest way to bring about a German catastrophe, was to help Hitler on. Thus, Schacht is the German counterpart and predecessor of Laval.

To fathom the shrewdness of this super-Papen nothing is more instructive than to refer to the numerous mentions which are made of him in the diary of that upright man and keen observer, William E. Dodd, American Ambassador in Berlin from 1933 to 1938. There we read how towards the end of 1937 Schacht pretended that his life was in grave danger from the Nazi government and that he would go to the United States if he were forced to give up his Reichsbank presidency and were allowed to leave Germany; he had just been dismissed as Minister of Economics. Dodd asked him confidentially if he would accept an American bank presidency. "Yes," said Schacht, "and I would be delighted to see the President often." Even the greatest of liars occasionally speaks a true sentence.

Dodd believed to the end that Schacht disliked the Hitler dictatorship; in this, as we know, Dodd was right, considering that that dictatorship is only a means to an end for Schacht and that he wants to replace

(*Continued on Page* 19)



View of one half of power house under construction.

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TORONTO MONTREAL HALIFAX

General Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of British forces in India. He is shown at an advanced outpost while on tour of inspection of the vital North - Eastern frontier territories.

Premier Conant's Loyalist Ancestor

BY J. LEWIS MILLIGAN

Premier Conant of Ontario surely is rooted firmly in the soil of the Oshawa region. He is the great-great-grandson of Roger Conant, a United Empire Loyalist, sometime of Harvard, who brought his family to British soil by the long woodland trails on the south shore of Lake Ontario.

His father was Thomas Conant, the author of two notable books on Upper Canada.

"HERE'S to a long and moderate war!"

That toast was given many times over in Ontario—144 years ago. In his two books, *Upper Canada Sketches* and *Life in Canada*, Thomas Conant, father of Premier Gordon D. Conant, recorded many incidents of the War of 1812, as related to him by his (Thomas's) grandfather, son of Roger Conant, the United Empire Loyalist, who settled near Oshawa at the end of the 18th century.

Moode Farewell's hotel at Oshawa was one of the stopping places or houses of entertainment for the military men who passed to and from Montreal during the War of 1812. "Joviality and good cheer" are said to have prevailed at those gatherings. "Many times," says Thomas Conant, "my grandfather saw them call for liquors in the bar-room on arrival, each grasp his glass, touch his companion's and drink the usual toast of 'Here's to a long and moderate war!' "

It would appear that the War of 1812 was a moderate one, at least to the regular soldiers. But it was disconcerting for the settlers. Frequently a midnight summons would come to Roger Conant, when he would be awakened by loud knocking at the door, followed by the demand, "Open in the King's name!"

"In a moment, gentlemen," would come the drowsy answer from within as Roger groped in the dark for his clothes. The officers were admitted.

"Get your oxen, sir, and draw a gun to York," was the next command.

Prisoners a Problem

Brusque and formal as the officers were, they are said to have been fine fellows, and Roger Conant was always well paid in coin when he reached the Fort of York. On one occasion, on arrival with a gun, the commissary officer came to him and asked if he would sell his oxen. Roger consented, and he was paid fourteen pounds (about $70). The oxen were turned into beef for the garrison. With the pay for the oxen and for the hauling, the trip was a lucrative one.

When the Canadian forces captured Detroit in August, 1812, General Hull surrendered the whole of his command of 2,500 men without terms. The internment of so many men presented a serious problem, as there was no place in Upper Canada where they could be securely kept. It was decided to move them to Quebec, and they were sent thither partly in boats and canoes, the prisoners readily assisting in rowing and paddling. Others went on foot along the Lake shore, and all were fed at farms and taverns by the way.

A party of these prisoners was billeted at the Conant homestead near Oshawa without previous notice. A large pot of potatoes was quickly boiled, and these were served with a fresh churning of butter and a ham which had been cooked the day before, washed down with copious draughts of buttermilk. Prisoners and their guards fared alike, and "a good time was had by all."

U.S. Salute to Brock

An example of the absence of enmity between the opposing soldiers is seen in the fact that on the evening of the day upon which General Brock was killed at Queenston Heights, General Sheaffe, commander of the Canadian forces, invited Colonel Scott, an American officer prisoner, to dinner. The Colonel was granted his parole on giving his word that he would not attempt to escape.

Such was the high esteem in which General Brock was held, even by the enemy, that during the movement of the funeral procession from the Queenston Heights to Niagara-on-the-Lake, minute-guns were fired in his honor at every American post along that part of the battle line, and hostilities were suspended.

The toast of the soldiers for a "long and moderate war" was only partly fulfilled. The war was a moderate one, but it was not long, for it lasted less than two years. Neither side claimed to have been victorious, and the brief conflict had the effect of bringing Americans and Canadians closer together. Moreover, the supplies needed for the military forces stimulated agriculture in the back townships and brought money into circulation throughout the country. After the war, immigration increased. Hardy settlers came from the British Isles and from the United States. The clearing of the forests and the building of roads went on apace, and an era of prosperity dawned with the development of the lumbering industry, which led to shipbuilding. Daniel Conant, grandson of Roger the Loyalist, built what was probably the first

Roger Conant

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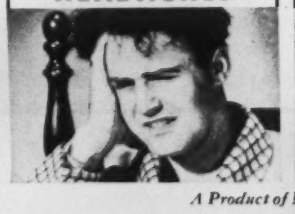

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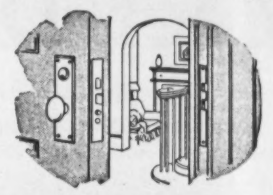

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begins at home

Make no mistake, after the war, security—like charity—will begin at home. The best defence against everything that might invade family life will be sound, reliable, lasting Yale Locks or Latches on all doors and windows . . .

During the war your Yale Hardware Dealer will only be able to show you a restricted line of Yale products—restricted because Yale & Towne is putting over 90% of its effort into war work.

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lumber mill erected in the Oshawa district. He was also a ship-owner and served as captain on many of his own schooners plying between the various ports on Lake Ontario.

Roger Conant was educated in law at Harvard University before migrating to Upper Canada, and besides being a good business head, he was evidently a "man o' independent mind," as Robert Burns would say. It is recorded that during one of his trips to York, Roger was sitting before a hotel fire among a number of civilians who were discussing the war, when he remarked that he was sorry for the war, and said that although he would fight for Britain and Canada, he felt that the British government should arrange its differences amicably with the United States. His remarks were later reported to the local commandant; he was arrested, brought before a court-martial and fined eighty pounds. He readily paid the fine, and afterwards served as a soldier—the commanding officers showing their faith in his integrity by employing him as a despatch-bearer. He was then 62 years of age, but so pressed were the authorities for men that age did not debar a man from service if he was physically fit.

There could be no doubt about Roger Conant's loyalty, for he had come to Canada with the United Empire Loyalists, bringing his family, household effects and farm implements by covered-waggon and ox-cart around the south shores of Lake Ontario. He met and talked with Governor Simcoe on his journey, and the Governor suggested that he should proceed up Yonge Street and settle on Lake Simcoe. But Roger Conant had previously, during a scouting trip, selected a site for his homestead at Darlington, on the Lake below Oshawa.

In his book, *Upper Canada Sketches*, Thomas Conant traces the history of the Conant family back to the days of Queen Elizabeth, in the town of East Budleigh, Devonshire. Existing church records show that a Richard Conant was rector of All Saints Church at East Budleigh, and that he succeeded the father of Sir Walter Raleigh in that position. The youngest son of the rector was named Roger and is referred to as "Roger the Pilgrim." The Raleighs and the Conants were neighbors, and the pews of the two families can be seen today in the ancient church. The Conant pew is said to be carved at the end with the figure of an American Indian's head.

Governor of Massachusetts

It is very probable that Sir Walter Raleigh, as one of the founders of the American colonies, influenced this first Roger Conant in his decision to migrate to the New World. Roger was married in London, in November, 1618—the year in which Sir Walter Raleigh was beheaded for treason at the Tower of London. Five years later he sailed with the Pilgrims for Plymouth, New England. It is claimed that Roger the Pilgrim was the first Governor of Massachusetts. He was for three years the recognized head of the colony which was the first permanent settlement in that territory, and from which the other colonies sprang. Records describe Roger Conant as "a pious, sober and prudent gentleman," and one testament to his piety and leadership is the Conant Memorial Congregational Church at Dudley, Mass.

Premier Gordon D. Conant thus comes by his gifts for leadership through a kind of "apostolic succession" which goes back to the days and the home-county of Raleigh and Drake. Like those two great adventurers, Roger the Pilgrim was a "Devon man."

The two books by Thomas Conant, from which the material for this article is drawn, are valuable contributions to Canadian history. They are full of human interest relating to the life of the early pioneers of Ontario. *Upper Canada Sketches*, published in 1898, is illustrated with a series of lithographic drawings by E. S. Shrapnel of typical scenes of peace and war in those primitive days.

• •

COMING EVENTS

Sir Charles G. D. Roberts will give a recital of his works on Monday evening, Feb. 22 at the Toronto Conservatory of Music, under the auspices of the Toronto Branch of the Canadian Authors' Association. The proceeds go, without deduction, to the Aid for Russia Fund.

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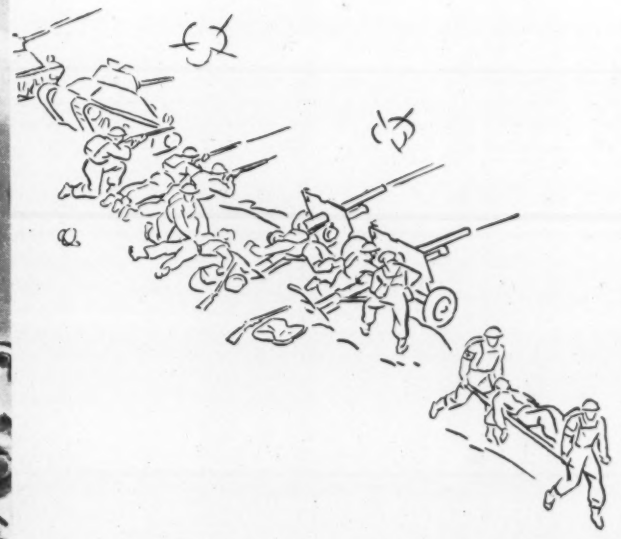

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That Mare's Nest of War-Plant Depreciation

Here the author, with some sarcasm, undertakes to expose the erroneous idea, expressed by the Special Committee on War Expenditures, and endorsed by Mr. Coldwell, that accelerated depreciation of war plants is a form of hidden profit — of unethical character — for investors; argues that it is nothing but a reasonable application of the ordinary principles of Income Tax assessment, and charges that Canadian socialists, in place of realistic attempts to improve society, spend their time on adventures somewhat like the witch hunts of early New England.

BY H. F. NICHOLSON

PARLIAMENT HILL is buzzing with stories of a great scandal which is about to break. The only trouble is that there is no scandal, and those who are trying to make one are going to be left looking unusually foolish—even for scandal-hunting M.P.'s.

The Special Committee on War Expenditures are really responsible. Innocent of any knowledge of the established technique of taxation, the Committee saw a very active mare's nest when they came to examine the allowances for depreciation of private capital investments in war plants, as these have been allowed by the Board set up for this purpose under Mr. Justice McTague.

It came as a shock to the Committee to learn that the Board was allowing wicked, greedy, predatory, unpatriotic capitalists to set aside enough of their profits on war contracts to pay off the capital expenditures made for these contracts in something between three and five years.

Rising as one man, the Sub-Committee on this subject shouted that such an exploitation of the people of Canada could not be permitted. They wrote into their report a stern statement to the effect that rulings made by the Board were permitting wicked capitalists to use, for their own advantage, money which should be paid in Excess Profits Tax.

As would be expected by anyone who knows him, Mr. Coldwell seized on this evidence of corporate greed. As an English socialist once said, the Canadian socialists — such as Mr. Coldwell and Professor Scott—seem to live in an atmosphere of righteous indignation which has not been equalled in public life since the days of Robespierre. Their sea-green incorruptibility fairly bubbles over. Where even the extremists among English socialists regard public life as an interesting field in which reforms might be accomplished by sound believers in collectivist doctrines, Canadian socialists regard it as a purulent mass of corruption, threatening to extinguish the life of the Canadian people with its horrible miasma of greed.

In such a spirit, Mr. Coldwell clearly seeing the worst, then rose to expose to the House the horrible treason against the nation which a Government Board was permitting capitalists to commit.

Not So Villainous

The facts of the case are exactly as the Sub-Committee and Mr. Coldwell report them. Unfortunately for the reputation of the Sub-Committee and of Mr. Coldwell, the interpretation is not quite as villainous as has been suggested.

Income tax authorities, in this and every other country except Russia, have a reasonable faith in the wisdom of the adage that it is unwise to kill the goose which lays the golden egg. As the Government's chief source of income tax is from corporations which have skilfully invested their capital so as to make a profit on it, the income tax authorities are rather anxious that the process of investing capital should continue. They quite appreciate that corporate income tax would soon cease to flow into the treasury if, every time that anyone invested capital, he lost it within a short period.

Now that is precisely what would occur if investing corporations were not permitted to write off their capital by the route of depreciation allowance. Having put, say, one million dollars into a plant and, if, at the end of 5 years, the life of the plant is over, the investing corporation must have lost its one million dollars if it had not been permitted to set aside some of its profits over the 25 years to provide for the replacement of the plant.

For that reason, income tax authorities always permit capital investments to be depreciated over the lifetime of the plant and equipment which they represent.

Now, in the case of investments made for war purposes, the lifetime of the plant is very uncertain. That is what Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt, not to speak of Mr. Stalin, are now arguing about with Herr Hitler. The great object of our activities is to ensure that the money invested in plant for war purposes should cease to be a useful investment as soon as possible, and that, after that, the owners of this capital should be allowed to turn it from the making of swords to the making of ploughshares — which they will not be able to do, if they lose their capital on war activities.

Write It Off in War

Therefore, Mr. Justice McTague tries, with the best judgment which he possesses, to permit investors in war plant to use a sufficient amount of their profits to write off the cost of the plant during what we hope will be the short duration of the war.

It seems possible that even the socialists will see the propriety of this plan where the plant would have nothing but scrap value for peace purposes. The great plaint of Mr. Coldwell and company is that many of the factories and much of the equipment acquired in this way by private corporations, at the cost of the nation, will then remain their property, and that this represents a very despicable and tricky way of making war profits.

Actually, of course, nothing of the sort occurs. If Mr. Justice McTague permits a corporation to recover the capital invested in a war plant in three years of war, it may be taken as certain that Mr. Fraser Elliott will not permit the corporation to recover the capital value of this plant again during its life.

That is, in so many words, accelerated depreciation of war plant is a perfectly simple and honest method of dealing common justice to those who invest their capital in this sort of equipment. There is no trick in it; there is no hidden profit; there is no scandal; there is nothing to offend the finest feelings of the most sea-green incorruptibles.

Of course, since the Committee's report actually constitutes a savage attack on the competence and probity of Mr. Justice McTague and his Board, it is not likely that the incorruptibles will remain uninformed of their blunder. Presumably, the Government will see that Mr. Justice McTague is given an opportunity to explain, in suitable words of one syllable, that what he is doing is merely common sense and common decency, and is in complete accord with all established principles of taxation.

Then, this particular mare's nest will be abandoned, and the incorruptibles will turn their peculiar talent for misunderstanding the ordinary processes of government and business to a search for another one equally ridiculous.

DEATHS

DAVIES, Charlotte Chaplin — Suddenly, on Saturday, February 6th, 1943, at her home, 15 Hillholme Road, Toronto, Charlotte Chaplin, beloved wife of Dalton Davies.

Service was held at the above address on Tuesday morning. Interment took place in Victoria Lawn Cemetery, St. Catharines, Ont.

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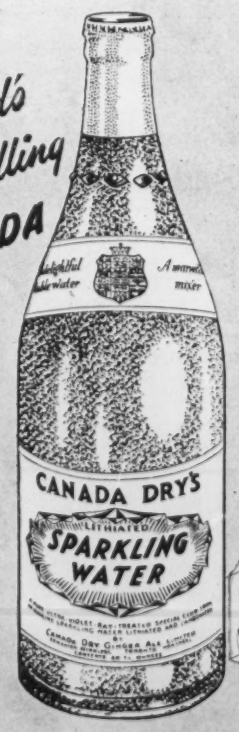

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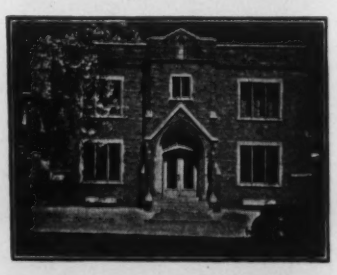

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Meet Dr. Schacht

(*Continued from Page* 15)

it by his own in trust for the German high finance and armaments industry. The last entry concerning him is: "He, as most other eminent Germans, wishes annexation—without war if possible; with war if the United States will keep hands off. . . . I am now afraid he would not make a good American if he migrated." It is quite understandable that Schacht, in 1937, would have been delighted to see the President often! Evidently he knows a little more of him now than he did then; for he knew that the President would reject his peace feelers.

Schacht entered politics in 1924 during a German general election; up to then he had amassed a huge fortune as a partner in various Jewish banking firms. In that election the political parties used infantile rhymes to praise their own virtues. One such slogan was: "Who has created the Rentenmark? The democrat, Dr. Schacht." He supported at that time the progressive liberal party (as distinguished from Stresemann's national liberal party). The slogan referred to the stabilization of the mark after the inflation of 1919-23.

The plans for that stabilization had been made by the then finance minister, Hilferding, a Social Democrat. At the height of the inflation, Schacht was appointed Special Reich Commissar for Currency. He adopted Hilferding's plan with slight modifications to add something of his own. In a short time he intrigued Hilferding out of office. Later on he wrote a book, *The Stabilization of the Mark*. It goes into great detail, but the name of Hilferding is not mentioned in it.

The new finance minister was a gentleman named Koehler, a member of Hugenberg's German Nationalist Party. As no one had any idea then what revenue could be expected on the basis of the stabilized currency, a very conservative budget was made. By the end of 1924 a large surplus had accumulated in the coffers of the Reich. Out of the surplus, almost $200 million was given as a grant to individual firms of the German armaments industry. Dr. Schacht had by then become President of the Reichsbank which, established under the Daws Plan, was for a time under international tutelage. But not for long, for that tutelage disturbed international finance. Dr. Schacht approved of that grant to the German armaments industry.

Political Intrigues

He remained President of the Reichsbank until 1930. In that year the preliminaries of the Bank for International Settlements were discussed at a conference in the Hague. Schacht threatened that the Reichsbank would not participate in the International Bank unless certain political demands, which had nothing to do with the Bank, were settled according to Germany's claims. The conference had no standing to pronounce on political affairs, nor had Schacht any authority to speak for Germany on political matters. He thus made himself impossible as Reichsbank president, and had to resign.

Before resigning he once more intrigued his enemy, Hilferding, who again was finance minister, out of office. In 1933 Hilferding escaped to France. Last year (1942) he was arrested in unoccupied France by the Vichy Gestapo and handed over to the German Gestapo. The Vichy Gestapo was established by M. Marcel Peyrouton when he was Vichy minister of the interior; he now is Governor General of Algeria. A few weeks after being handed over Hilferding "committed suicide" in a prison in Berlin. Schacht, who certainly could have interceded for him, showed no generosity towards a fallen political adversary.

In 1930 he openly joined the Nazi party and became their liaison man with German and other high finance. The bringing about of the financial connection between Hitler and Sir Henry Deterding was his work. After Hitler's advent to power he was again made President of the Reichsbank and also Minister of Economics. In 1937 he nearly gave himself away by insisting on some semblance of orthodox financing of Germany's rearmament program. He had to resign as finance minister. Later on he was deprived of the Reichsbank presidency.

Far from being endangered by this—as he tried to make Dodd believe—he must have been pleased by it: what better proof could there be that he is no Nazi? Only if we understand that he never was a Nazi and that nevertheless he is the most dangerous living German as far as the future is concerned—only then shall we be safe from making a gigantic political blunder. For there can be no doubt that he is prepared to accept the power in Germany at our hands; that is, he is prepared to become a Quisling from the viewpoint of his own people. And no nation can with impunity collaborate with a Quisling.

THE OTHER PAGE

Suitable contributions to "The Other Page" will be paid for at regular rates. Short articles, verse, epigrams or cartoons of a humorous or ironical or indignant nature are what the editors are seeking. Preference is for topical comment. Address all contributions to "The Other Page", Saturday Night, 73 Richmond St. W., Toronto.

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In years gone by, outdoor folks learned to rely on Deacon for cosy, comfortable garments that gave snug protection against wind and weather. Today in far parts of the world, Deacon garments are playing an important part in many essential projects. If you can't always buy the Deacon garments you'd like, remember—they'll be back in all their attractive styles, when the war is won.

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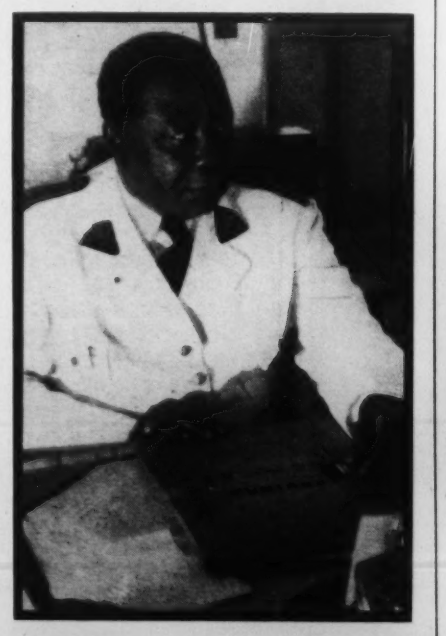

Felix Eboué, governor-general of all French Equatorial Africa. Roads he built have greatly aided the Allied campaign in North Africa. For story of his genius, see last week's issue

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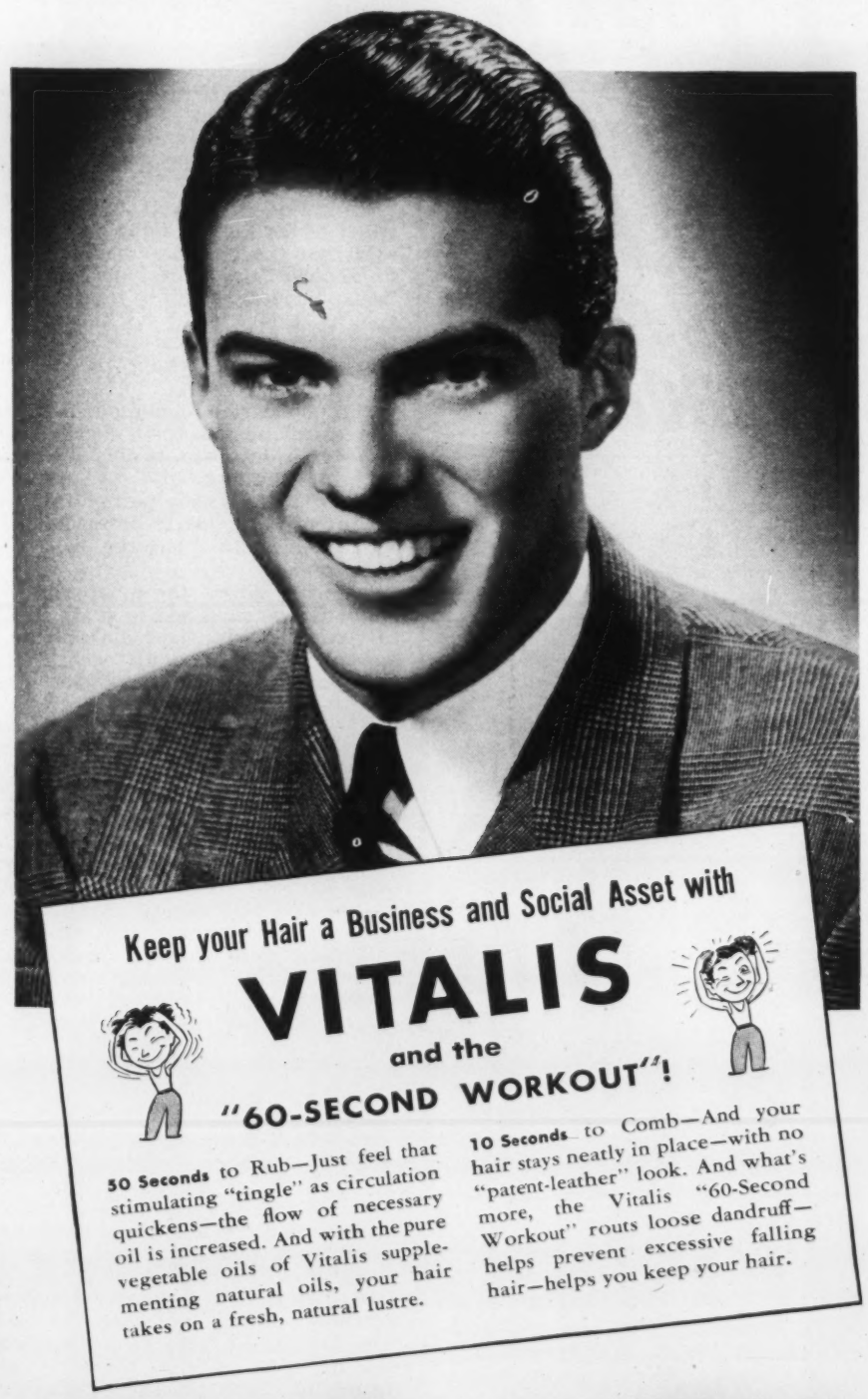

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50 Seconds to Rub—Just feel that stimulating "tingle" as circulation quickens—the flow of necessary oil is increased. And with the pure vegetable oils of Vitalis supplementing natural oils, your hair takes on a fresh, natural lustre.

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All the world loves a winner—respects him—admires him. So pitch your personal prestige high! Let the Vitalis "60-Second Workout" turn you out looking your best—with well-groomed, handsome hair giving your personality and prestige a lift!

Your social popularity and your business success alike depend on the personal impression you make. So let the Vitalis "60-Second Workout" help you to register a winning impression fast—with handsome hair stepping up your personality. *Get Vitalis at your druggist's.*

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USE VITALIS AND THE "60-SECOND WORKOUT"

THE LONDON LETTER

Making the Army Well-Informed

BY P. O'D.

EVERY now and then, even in the Orderly Rooms of the Home Guard, a little bundle of pamphlets arrives. Some of them, colored a flaming red, are headed "War". Others, in what might be called a thoughtful blue, are labelled "Current Affairs". Under these headings all sorts of questions are dealt with, military, political, social, economic, historical, educational—what are we going to do with the world when the war is over? And almost anything else you can think of.

The range is amazing, and the quality is also amazingly high. These little publications are written by experts. They are all worth reading, and quite a few of them are worth putting away and reading more than once. They are issued by the Army Bureau of Current Affairs — the A.B.C.A., as it is more generally known.

This admirable organization was founded by the War Office just about a year ago. Its object is to make the British Army the best-informed army in the world; and it is setting about its important task with an enthusiasm and efficiency deserving of the highest praise. If the British soldier doesn't know what he is fighting for, and why, and how, and all the rest of it, it will certainly not be the fault of the A.B.C.A.

Cromwell, with that unerring instinct of his for the right nail to hit, said that the citizen-soldier, if he is to achieve his highest possibilities, "must know what he is fighting for, and must love what he knows". At long last the Big Brass Hats at the War Office are taking this lesson thoroughly to heart.

The publication of pamphlets, however excellent, and their distribution, however widespread, is only the first part of the job—the preliminary step, in fact. These pamphlets are not intended merely to be read. They are intended to form the basis of discussion.

Officers, down to subalterns in platoons, are supposed to study these pamphlets, master their contents, and then discuss them with their men. It is a general military order that not less often than once a week this shall be done. And it is being done—much to the bitter grousing of certain subalterns I have met, who don't see why they have got to be presidents of debating societies in addition to all their other duties.

But it is probably an even better thing for them than it is for the men. I have also met a good many other subalterns, who are keenly alive to the possibilities of these discussions, and enthusiastic about the results already achieved. However you look at it, it is a most interesting experiment.

William Caxton

There has always been a good deal of confusion and uncertainty about the early life of William Caxton, the father of English printing. We hardly know as much about him as we do about Shakespeare, and that, in spite of all the biographical research, is mighty little. Those early English worthies seem to have had the odd idea—odd, at any rate, to our modern way of thinking—that private lives should be kept private. Certainly they have given very little help to their biographers. They appear even to have deliberately set false trails—though this is very little in accord with what we do know of Caxton's fine and chivalrous character.

We don't know who Caxton's parents were. We don't know when he was born. Somewhere between 1412 and 1423 is as near as we can get to it. We don't know where he was born, though he himself has said that it was in Kent—"I was born and learned my English in Kent, in the Weald, where I doubt not is spoken as broad and rude English as in any place in England". Almost the first solid fact we have about him is that in 1438 he was apprenticed to Robert Large, a wealthy silk-merchant of London, who was afterwards Lord Mayor.

Because Caxton was a great man in his own right, and because he made as important a contribution to the development of the English language and its literature as almost any man who ever lived, we are naturally anxious to know all we can about him. And so a particular interest attaches to certain title-deeds in Latin, which have just been placed in the British Museum on permanent loan by Lord Kemsley, the newspaper proprietor.

These ancient documents were found at Shillinglee Park, in Sussex, the home of Lord Winterton. They have been in the possession of his family since the days of Henry VI. and concern the Manor of Wratting in Suffolk, which was purchased in 1420 by one Philip Caxton and his wife Dennis. This Philip Caxton was an attorney of considerable standing, if we are to judge from his connection with several noble houses. He had two sons, Philip and William. Later on, when the father had died and his widow had married again, the estate was sold and the sons were parties to the transaction.

Nothing in all this, you might think, to prove that this William Caxton was really the English printer—even though he is described as "otherwise called Causton", by which name Caxton was also sometimes known. There were probably a good many Caxtons, and people in those days took odd liberties with names—think of all the ways there are of spelling Shakespeare.

The really significant point about this particular title-deed is that it was witnessed by that very same Robert Large, the eminent silk-merchant, to whom Caxton was apprenticed, and who thought so much of Caxton that he left him a legacy in his will. That surely cannot be just a coincidence. The learned hounds that follow such game would seem at least to be away on a good scent.

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Keep ASPIRIN with you, daily! . . . for headache, sore-throats, painful discomfort of colds. Made in Canada, "Aspirin" is the trademark of The Bayer Company, Limited. If you don't see the Bayer Cross on each tablet, it isn't Aspirin.

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ASPIRIN

LESS THAN 1¢ A TABLET in the economy bottle

Great Weather for Sports . . . and ACCIDENTS

Winter-time is accident-time. With ice and snow-packed roads and slippery sidewalks, you never know when you leave home in the morning what misfortune may fall to your lot before night. Or if you are a winter sports enthusiast, you take chances of accidental injury every time you venture into the great outdoors.

So safeguard yourself and your property against accident. And by all means don't overlook your liability too, in cases of accident suffered by other people while on *your* property. Ask your Union of Canton agent for protection against the innumerable hazards of wintertime.

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THE TRUSTS and GUARANTEE COMPANY, LIMITED

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SHAREHOLDERS' CAPITAL AND SURPLUS invested in:

Office Premises	$ 61,724.65
Mortgages, Agreements For Sale	532,897.44
Bonds, Stocks, Debentures	486,771.99
Loans on Stocks, Bonds, etc	72,867.77
Real Estate Held For Sale	219,246.28
Advances to Estates	71,597.80
Other Assets	84,927.65
Cash	174,706.41
	$ 1,704,739.99

SAVINGS AND TERM DEPOSITS invested in the following earmarked securities:

Mortgages, Agreements For Sale	$ 5,704,786.30
Bonds and Debentures	2,243,672.55
Loans on Bonds	48,214.57
Cash	395,612.08
	$ 8,392,285.50

ASSETS OF ESTATES, TRUSTS AND AGENCIES under administration by the Company	$39,268,214.65
TOTAL ASSETS	$49,365,240.14

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5-43

THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service", 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto

The Ghastly Comfortable Time

WIDE IS THE GATE, a novel, by Upton Sinclair. (Macmillans, $3.25).

WRITERS of historical novels poke long into the encyclopedia in search of some desperate period of past time when love and danger may be profitably combined for the better construction of a best-seller. And when the masterpiece appears some dusty historiographer writes to the papers complaining that the picture of the period is a mad caricature. At the same time an idle reader of novels, aged 22 and a bit, complains that there's too much history in the book and that the love-interest is stuffy.

So the lot of the historical romanticist is not without pain. But here we all are, living in the most insane period of history, when the man across the way may be plotting your destruction and the City of Toronto, more than a thousand miles from the sea, four thousand miles from Germany and ten thousand from Japan conducts practice-black-outs in preparation against air-raids. If there was ever a time when danger and love could be combined this is it.

Therefore Upton Sinclair, who knows this period backwards, frontwards and inside out, continues the story of Lanny Budd the American playboy with more money than he needs and married to twenty millions or more. He is a fascinating playboy, a gifted pianist, a connoisseur of painting, a dilettante art-broker, transferring masterpieces from improvident Europeans to American capitalists and collecting ten per cent commission for pocket-money.

But he is a serious play-boy as well, made so by the smashing of his most intimate Jewish friends in Germany by the Nazi storm-troopers. While preserving his "front" as a convinced American fascist he gives surreptitious help to the Left, in Germany, in Italy and in Spain. "Wide is the gate and broad is the way that leadeth unto destruction." He has strolled through the gate in a friendly way to please old associates and to indulge his honest sympathies. Farther and farther he strolls along the way and is left by the author still active, but, as the Spanish war rises to its peak, still undestroyed. Another book of his adventures will be demanded by every serious reader.

The easy grace of Upton Sinclair's prose is more than ever apparent in this novel. The hot rage in his soul against the predatory rich of all lands particularly his own never is allowed to reveal itself in hysteria. He makes his best points in a sort of detachment, but his sincerity can never be doubted. By means of under-statement he shouts his message and no one will misunderstand him. The approach is leisurely, the treatment is of like quality, but do not the mills of the gods grind slowly?

No historiographer will question the picture of this epoch when the world was comfortably ignoring Hitler. No reader of novels will find it bare of passion.

A Dander in the Kirkyard

AMEDEE PICHOT, by L. A. Bisson. (Basil Blackwell, Oxford, 32s.)

AMEDEE PICHOT, trained as a physician, had an avocation; that of translating Byron, Sir Walter Scott and the other English romantics into French. After the exile of Napoleon the dominance of the Duke of Wellington over political Europe, and his carefulness to see that France got "a fair deal" from the Allies created a strong Anglophile element in Parisian society. There was a market for translations and Dr. Pichot laid away his scalpel for the pen, writing or editing continuously from 1821 to 1877.

His chief original work was a book of Travels through England and Scotland, entertaining in its references to the literary figures of the time. For the most part he shone by a reflected light, though he was not without a steady candle of critical wit. He wondered if Byron was not more proud of swimming the Hellespont than of his poetry, and in a note to "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers" he said, "I will dare to add, in spite of Lord Byron, that without sharing the enthusiasm that greets each production of Wordsworth's I must grant him the merit of being a poet, even in his most puerile compositions."

A prose translation of distinguished poetry is likely to be pedestrian. Here are four lines from *Don Juan*.

"The silver light which, hallowing tree and tower,
Sheds beauty and deep softness o'er the whole,
Breathes also to the heart, and o'er it throws
A loving languor which is not repose."

M. Pichot translated as follows: "Cette lumière qui donne un charme si doux aux arbres des forêts et à la tourelle solitaire, qui embellit toute la nature par ses reflets argentés, cette lumière pénètre aussi jusqu'au cœur, et y répand une langueur amoureuse qui n'est pas le calme du repos."

The romantic movement of the pre-Victorian period with its synthetic horrors, its stage thunder and its incredible characters, had many peculiarities; not the least of which was its overflow into France. After many readjustments and corrections there it produced Victor Hugo.

But nowadays an excursion into that dead period is but a melancholy pleasure, such as the Scot enjoys by "takkin' a dander in the kirkyard." For that reason this book will not have a marked success among ordinary readers, but literary connoisseurs, English and French, will enjoy it.

Banting the Artist

BANTING AS AN ARTIST, by Dr. A. Y Jackson. (Ryerson, cloth, $1, paper 75c.)

COMING at the same time as the Exhibition at Hart House of Sir Frederick's oil sketches and carvings this little book is by no means a side-issue. It is a clear portrait of a great enthusiast, a modest, self-effacing man with the eager curiosity of a boy and the determination to master whatever he undertook. It is the tribute of a distinguished artist to an earnest pupil, and a perfect companion in all weathers, admirably written, and illustrated with a half-dozen of Banting's best sketches. The book includes also a memoir by Dr. Frederick W. W. Hipwell.

The Macmillans' Centenary

WHEN IT is remembered that the overwhelming majority of new business enterprises end in failure, a word of congratulation is due to the Macmillans, publishers of books, celebrating this year the hundredth anniversary of their foundation.

Daniel Macmillan and his brother Alexander opened a book shop in London in February, 1843. In June of the same year they had a shop at Cambridge where they formed literary friendships that served them well. Their first essay in publication was the production of *The Philosophy of Training*, by A. R. Craig, a Glasgow schoolmaster; their second, *The Three Questions* by W. H. Miller; namely, "What am I?" "Whence came I?" and "Whither do I go?" Mr. Longman answered privately, (1) a Scot, (2) from the Land o' Cakes, (3) to the Devil.

But they didn't go. They stayed in London to become the friends of most of the literary figures of three generations. In 1869 the New York branch was opened, in 1905 the Toronto branch, first managed by Frank Wise, and then by the late Hugh Eayrs whose gracious personality and business acumen brought much credit to the Company. To Mr. Robert Huckvale, who now presides over the Macmillan Company of Canada we wave a cordial hand and wish him good hunting in the literary field.

Before Thunderbolts Fell

WHITE MAN'S FOLLY, by Vanya Oakes. (Thos. Allen, $3.75.)

IRONCLAD proof that the British and the Americans in the Far East were asleep at the switch is the presence of the Japanese today in the Philippines, in Burma, in Thailand and in Malaya. That the slumber was merely a continuation of insensibility covering years and years is generally acknowledged nowadays. Here is a book that justifies the general opinion.

The author having left the University of California in 1932, to find no jobs available, decided to try her luck in China, probably as a teacher of English. High connections in China and the ability to see wonders when laid before her pressed her into newspaper work and soon she was correspondent for the *Christian Science Monitor* and ultimately for the *United Press*. She saw the beginnings and the steady continuance of the movement to unite China under Chiang Kai-shek, the most amazing revolution in history.

Always, everywhere, she found British and American officials and business men unconscious that anything uncommon was going on.

Then as the Japanese pressed insult upon insult, she at last lost patience, feeling inclined to endorse the opinion of a Chinese coolie, "America, Britain, all talkee-talkee; Japan and Germany all walkee-walkee."

The book is a big scale indictment of the white man's Far East mentality. It is crowded with unpleasant facts, blazing with interest, and written with uncommon grace and power.

Vanya Oakes, traveler and author of "White Man's Folly", the best book on the Chinese Revolution and the faults of Far East Administration.

Luis Quintanilla, Counsellor of the Mexican Embassy at Washington, D.C., author of "A Latin American Speaks", a notable book of the year.

The Art of Self-Defense

- The art of self-defense is not merely knowing how to handle an attacker. Broadly—self defense is protecting oneself against any emergency—for instance against the financial emergencies which arise when you are a victim of accident or sickness.
- Wise men—or women—can practise the art of self-defense against such distressing emergencies by taking out a Continental Casualty INCOME PROTECTION policy. Under the liberal terms of this plan of Accident and Sickness Insurance, you are guaranteed a monthly cheque whether you are laid up for a day or a lifetime, and generous lump sum payments in cases of accidental death, loss of limb or sight.
- Even salaried people, whose incomes may continue during the period they are laid up, *should realize* that hospitals, doctors, nurses, operations, are expenses which eat into savings and salaries and may leave little for every day expenses of life.
- You never know when Accident or Sickness may strike you! Be sure to write today for particulars of the Continental Income Protection Plan.

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NORMAN ANGELL, Nobel prize winner for his contribution to the problem-of-peace.

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—And many other outstanding writers.

Just a few of the current publications by Macmillan are such books as:

HEADHUNTING IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS *by Caroline Mytinger*	3.50
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VICHY: Two Years of Deception *by Leon Marchal*	2.75
GUADALCANAL DIARY *by Richard Tregaskis*	3.25
THE DUCKS, GEESE and SWANS of NORTH AMERICA *by F. H. Kortright*	5.50
WHO DARE TO LIVE *by Frederick B. Watt, Lt.Cdr., R.C.N.V.R.*	1.75

Macmillan
1843-1943
A CENTURY OF PUBLISHING

"BY JOVE, MY DEAH CLEVAH, EH, WHAT!"
FLOW CONTROL CORK prevents SPILLING OR OVER-SERVING
CROSSE & BLACKWELL
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

It's the most zestful thin sauce you ever tasted, with the simplest, cleverest stopper you ever used.

16

THE flood of printed diaries that filled English shops in previous New Years is today a mere trickle. And in place of the vast choice ranging from bijou diaries with a week to a page to giant leather bound volumes containing space for seven years' entries there are only a few varieties with austere covers and wartime paper. But the shortage of diaries will not deter the diarists, the more enthusiastic of whom have very rarely used printed diaries except for noting appointments. A note or exercise book leaves more space for entries of varying length. Enquiries suggest that today more English people than ever are keeping diaries. And whereas in former years the end of the first week in January saw fifty per cent casualties amongst the diary keepers and the end of January probably another fifty per cent, today many thousands have the habit well ingrained.

Day-to-Day

There are two reasons for the popularity of diary keeping in war time. Millions realize that they are seeing history made and feel the urge of keeping a day-to-day record of events that will go into the history books. Even more important, perhaps, is the need that thousands feel for giving expression to their thoughts and ideas. This, I think, is the explanation of the popularity of diary keeping amongst men on active service. They can confide in their diaries thoughts which they cannot express to their comrades.

Many thousands of diaries have been taken from the bodies of dead enemies on the battlefield. The Russians have made careful examination of some ten thousand and they have provided very valuable information, not so much about the enemy's methods and movements as about his mentality. Published extracts from diaries taken from German soldiers show how they reveal the morale of the troops. The striking feature revealed by the diaries has not been the deterioriation of morale, the feeling of the inevitability of death in the vast spaces of Russia, but the extreme callousness of the writers, the effect on their minds of twelve years of Nazi education and discipline. These diaries give a much truer picture than cross-examination of prisoners by intelligence officers for the simple reason that they were written with no idea of being read by anyone else, and although people—and especially Germans—pose even to themselves, there is more frankness in them than in conversation even with the most intimate friends.

Not for Sailors

Diaries can, of course, give away military information. The U.S. Navy authorities, for this reason, recently issued a ban against sailors keeping diaries on active service. But it is probable that this ban does not extend to what might be more strictly called a "journal", a recording of thoughts and ideas rather than actual events.

The best diaries have always been those never intended for publication. The man or woman who keeps a diary with the idea, however remote, of it being read by others may write material of great interest, but it is a diary only in form and not in spirit. The most famous of diarists, Samuel Pepys, went to the trouble of writing in code to prevent the entries being even accidentally read. Pepys' Diaries would probably not have achieved immortality or had their peculiar intimate charm if the author had written for publication. Secrecy, honesty, completeness—these are the essentials of the real diary and the secret of Pepys' unique charm, although many call his completeness "garrulousness."

Pepys

The diary covers only 9 years, from 1660 to 1669 when Pepys had to give it up because of failing eyesight but no other nine years of any man's life have ever been written about so revealingly. Pepys was not writing about himself, his thoughts and his actions as he wanted others to see them, but as they appeared to himself. The diarist who wants to achieve immortality could not do better than attempt the same but, like Pepys, he may have to wait more than a century for his fame! Pepys' diaries were not transcribed from the shorthand code until 1819 and the full edition, minus only a few unprintable passages, published until 1899.

Scarcely less famous is the Diary of John Evelyn, a contemporary of Pepys'. It covered a much longer period—1641-97—and was written in a quarto book of 700 pages. It was not published until more than a century later. Evelyn's diary is of more value to historians as a record of events but does not compare with Pepys as a piece of self-revelation. Moreover some of the entries bear the marks of having been written long after the events they describe—an unforgivable sin in the true diarist.

Not for Publication

We know nothing of the great diaries being kept today. The modern diarist is over anxious to see his entries in print and while this results in many interesting records of the times being available, it prevents the writing of great diaries in the sense that Pepys' Diary is great. The Great War was followed by a flood of diaries, but these were the day to day chronicles of statesmen and soldiers writing with an eye to publication rather than frank revelations of the authors.

Perhaps the most famous of indefatigable diarists was Queen Victoria who kept a "journal" for 68 years. She made entries almost every day and filled a hundred books. Extracts have been published but, as might be expected, the journal lacks the warm humanity which should be the essence of a good diary. Another tremendous diarist was John Henry Salter, a village doctor in Essex who died only about ten years ago. His entries for 30,000 days filled over eighty big volumes. George Arliss, I believe, has not missed an entry in his diary for many years.

In contrast to these diaries we have the brief and often poignant entries made over a few weeks or months by men who suddenly find themselves in extraordinary circumstances.

One of the most poignant published diaries of this type was published shortly before the war. It was found in the stove of a cabin in the Canadian wilds by "Mounties". Its author was an English boy who was seeing the winter through with two companions. Things went wrong, the others died and the boy knew he was doomed before rescue could come in the Spring. He kept the diary and with the last of his strength placed it in the stove, the one place in which he knew it would be preserved against the weather.

WORLD OF WOMEN

"Dear Diary --"

BY PAUL NORTON

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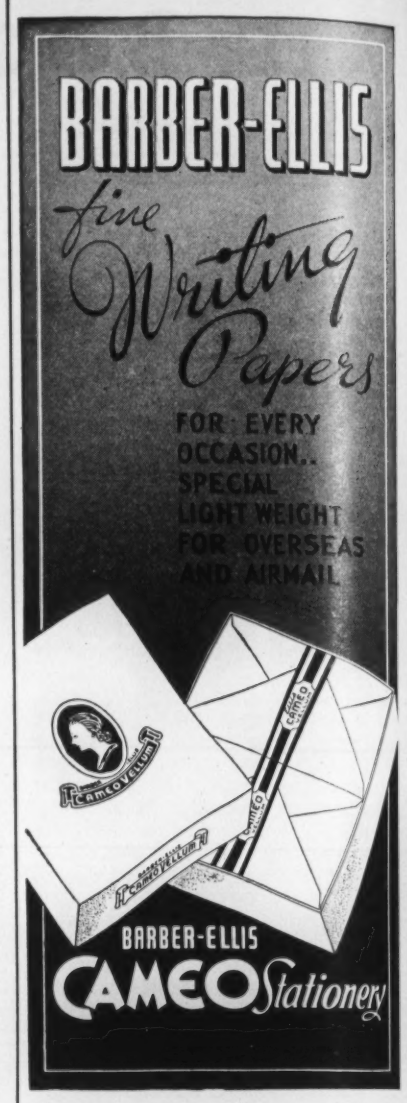

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Mothersill's
SEASICK REMEDY

WORLD OF WOMEN

The Scout Piper's Music

BY MARY F. BISHOP

ON MONDAY, February 22nd, 1,500,000 girls of all races, creeds and classes will celebrate the fundamental internationalism of the Girl Guide movement by taking part in ceremonies for "Thinking Day"—the day on which they give special thought to their sister Guides all over the world. In Canada, Girl Guides will also hear a special message broadcast from England by Lady Baden-Powell, the World Chief Guide.

Besides being an international Guide Day, Thinking Day is a tribute to the founder of the Boy Scouts and the Girl Guides Associations, the late Rt. Hon. Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell, and to his wife, both of whose birthdays fall on that date.

At present the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts embraces nearly every corner of the British Commonwealth, the United States, Brazil, Iceland, Sweden, Switzerland and Egypt. Then too, nearly every country in Central and South America has an active Girl Guide organization which is fast approaching "Tenderfoot" membership in the World Association.

Every country over-run by Germany and Japan had a Guide group of considerable size, and messages have been received through the underground route that the Chief Scout's conception of democratic citizenship is being kept alive in their hearts until freedom is restored.

With adaptations suited to their own national customs, the Guides of the free countries are following the one basic programme laid down by the Chief Scout. All are learning to be good citizens at home, and to understand the girls of other nations. The Chief gave them a slogan which might well become the slogan of the United Nations: "Look wide, and even when you think you are looking wide, look wider still!"

When he returned to England as the hero of the siege of Mafeking, Sir Robert Baden-Powell brought with him a plan to train boys, under the guise of adventure, to become good citizens — a programme based on the training he had devised for army scouts in South Africa.

Threefold Promise

Beginning with a small group, his boys' organizations grew rapidly until, in 1909, a number of determined girls demanded to be included in the movement. They had caught the strains of the Scout Piper's music, and were no longer content to sit at home while their brothers, as Scouts, were leading adventurous lives as knights, frontiersmen and explorers.

Baden-Powell adapted his Scout programme for the girls, and, in 1910, the Girl Guides Association was formed. During its first year the Guide movement spread to Suomi-Finland, Australia, South Africa and to Canada — and to-day its membership is world-wide.

Here is a youth movement that has been in existence for more than thirty years and yet is more modern in its principles than any other. It has stood the test of all sorts of innovations in educational methods. It covers every conceivable kind of useful training and yet maintains the whole thing on a voluntary basis. The girls plan their own activities under the watchful eye of trained volunteer leaders.

The system is based on the Threefold Promise — duty to God and country, helpfulness and obedience to the Guide Laws. It has no boundaries of race, creed or color, and is non-political. It teaches girls to take an active interest in community and national welfare, and, at the same time, to become good homemakers.

Through the Patrol System, Guiding develops leadership and a sense of responsibility; for the members of each company are divided into groups, each with a Patrol Leader, who represents them on an executive known as the Court of Honour. The relationship of the leaders to the girls is that of older sisters — guiding, not directing — suggesting, not dictating.

Although any girl of any age can join the Girl Guides Association. Training is developed through three main stages, the first of which begins in the Brownie Pack. There, little girls of seven to eleven years learn to be helpful at home, to be thrifty and courteous, and their training is carried on in a fairy-tale atmosphere.

In the Guide company training is suited to the capabilities of the early teens and includes first aid, home nursing, handicrafts, cooking and many other practical phases of homemaking. The outdoor part of the programme is carried on at camps and on hikes, when the girls learn to recognize all manner of living and growing things, and how to live in the open in pioneer conditions.

Company of Rangers

When she reaches the age of fifteen, a girl may join a Ranger company in which the members plan their own activities along adult lines, specializing in community service. At present many Rangers in Canada are taking the special Girl Guide Wartime Emergency Service training, which includes advanced first aid, nursing, child care, emergency cooking, A.R.P. work, signalling, messenger work and land work.

In addition to their regular peacetime training, the Guides in all the allied nations are doing many kinds of war service work. In Canada, for example, members of all ages are making clothes for the children of Great Britain, providing messenger service and other help in Red Cross workrooms, raising money for war relief funds, entertaining war guests, collecting salvage — the list is almost endless.

In Britain, during the blitz, the Guides performed deeds of great heroism, and they are now organizing and carefully training Guide International Service Teams of older girls who will be able to live in the most trying conditions in post-war Europe helping the people to recover from the occupation.

The Forge

In these days of confusing ideologies Canadian parents are realizing more and more the value of Girl Guide training for their daughters; and the membership has shown a healthy growth in spite of the difficulty of securing leaders in wartime.

Canada has English - speaking, French Canadian, Indian, Eskimo, Nisei and "New Canadian" companies, and many groups including some or all of these — all learning to become good homemakers, to make their own decisions wisely, and to work for community and national welfare. They are learning about each other within Canada in order to help to dissolve the barriers of racial and religious prejudice, and, at the same time, they are learning about Girl Guides and Girl Scouts in other countries.

This is the spirit of Girl Guiding and Girl Scouting, the spirit that will help to build a better world when the war is over; and on Monday that spirit will be expressed in occupied and in free countries alike by 1,500,000 girls in the theme adopted by the Girl Guides of Great Britain:

The Old Chief's Forge is working to-day,
For Thinking Day is Friendship's Day;
So hammer your links as strong as you may,
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MUSIC & THEATRE

The Wizardry of Mitropoulos

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

A MUSIC-LOVER who was anxious that the Minneapolis Orchestra should receive adequate recognition on its flying visit to three leading Canadian cities last week asked me in advance for ideas on how to stimulate popular interest. I suggested that a leaf be taken from the publicity of the dance bands and the engagement be advertised as "Mitropoulos and His Minneapolitans." Fortunately the public responded without such glamorous promptings.

Only an organization indurated to the breezy climate of Minnesota could have stood the strain of midwinter conditions varied with thunderstorms, such as fell to the lot of these players while making two visits to Hamilton and one each to Toronto and Ottawa in three days. Knowing of their fatiguing experiences one was prepared to make allowances if the tone were not up to that of last year; but they played like angels.

Last year one dwelt at some length on the great service rendered by this orchestra and its sponsor, the University of Minnesota, to the cause of symphonic music in the vast areas of the Northwest. The orchestra could not have become what it is without the backing of a steadfast local patriotism. Minneapolis is below many other centres in population, yet it possesses one of the finest orchestras in America. In contrast we have the shocking fact that in Detroit, fourth city of the continent in wealth and population, the symphony orchestra has disbanded, a victim of the rubber and gasoline shortages. Local pride has prevented any such catastrophe in the case of what is really one of the state institutions of Minnesota.

This orchestra now has forty years of tradition behind it, and its personnel is admirable throughout. Without making invidious comparisons it may be said that its string sections do not surpass in quality those of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra; but its tonal volume as a whole is vast and beautiful in color. Under Dimitri Mitropoulos it attains a nobility and delicacy of expression that are at times unique. Last year there was little opportunity for comparisons because nearly all the numbers were new here; few in the audience had previously heard Shostakovich's Fifth Symphony or the shorter works then listed. This year the conductor in his Canadian programs relied on the two most widely known symphonies, Beethoven's Fifth and Tschaikowsky's "Pathétique." The latter was the major offering in Toronto, and the wizardry of Mitropoulos, and the efficiency of the wind sections to which the composer allotted his most haunting emotional effects, gripped one's attention as though the work were new. When the great bassoonist Burghauser lived in Toronto one used to be held by the mournful beauty of his enunciation of the opening subject in the first movement. Minneapolis Orchestra has a bassoonist with a tone of different individuality, yet equally mystical appeal. The third movement makes such stupendous tonal demands that some have suggested that Tschaikowsky would have attained a more dramatic structure if it had been held back to become the last movement. Glorious as was the volume in this movement, Mr. Mitropoulos made the actual closing movement, the *Adagio Lamentoso,* so noble and beautiful as to crown the structure with a spiritual sense of finality; I have never heard this Finale so beautifully interpreted before. Profound significance was given to it by the genius—it amounted to no less—of the tympani man who provided the funeral drum taps. The conductor, be it noted, held down the rest of the orchestra so that these would emerge in profound solemnity.

It was fascinating to watch how Mitropoulos, in style and personality as different from Beecham as two men could be, evoked his own message of beauty from two numbers identified with the fame of Sir Thomas. In Beecham's lovely Suite based on airs from Handel's "Faithful Shepherd" the indescribable subtlety of the Greek master's rhythm had an exquisite appeal. And nothing could have been lovelier than the rendering of Delius' "Walk to the Paradise Garden." I was waiting to hear whether Mitropoulos would achieve so wonderful a pianissimo as Beecham in the coda—and he did. He brought to the whole a quintessential poetry all his own.

Maple Leaf Choir

The practice among large commercial corporations of sponsoring artistic effort by their employees has increased of late; and a cardinal example was the presentation at Eaton's Auditorium of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Gondoliers" by the Maple Leaf Chorus. The personnel consisted of employees of Canada Packers, and the chorus had its beginnings in a small choral group in the plant. It now consists of a considerable body possessing excellent voices, who sing with quality and expression. "The Gondoliers" is one of the most sparkling and amusing of light operas, and it speaks well for the calibre of the Maple Leaf Chorus that all but one of the principals were drawn from its ranks. The production was under the direction of W. R. Curry, an old hand at Gilbert and Sullivan, who years ago was chief comedian of Reginald Stewart's light opera ensemble, The Savoyards. Inexperienced as the performers were the production grew in interest with each performance, and the singing was at all times excellent.

Anti-Nazism Not a Private Fight

BY LUCY VAN GOGH

ALL but three of the Ten Best Plays of 1940-41 in New York have now been performed in Toronto. The seventh, currently showing at the Royal Alexandra, is Lillian Hellman's "Watch on the Rhine," and while quite legitimately a Ten Bester it does not appear to be exactly a great play. It is a good idea, it may have made a good movie (for which the structural requirements are far less exacting), and it has one-half of a good third act.

It is hard to tell how much of its weakness is due to inadequate performance, and how much to the playwright. The theme of the piece is the clash between the "bourgeois" life of a prosperous Washington family and the revolutionary life of an anti-Nazi German engineer who is an active conspirator against the Nazi regime and has been married for twenty years to the daughter of this family. The focal character ought obviously to be this daughter, who alone belongs to both kinds of life; but as Katherine Warren plays her, and I suspect largely as Miss Hellman wrote her, she is a colorless person with little to do but soothe her husband's very excusable fits of nerves. The clash comes to a head when the conspirator finds it necessary to murder—again most justifiably—a very contemptible Roumanian spy in the home of the prosperous Washington family, who immediately find themselves accessories after the fact and discover that they can be just as cold-blooded as the revolutionary himself. The only really gripping part of the play, as performed here, is the scene between the conspirator and the spy, both admirably played by their respective performers, Walter Gilbert and Gordon Nelson. The Washington family does not "come to life," and the clash of atmospheres is therefore ineffectual.

That the family does not come to life is no fault of our own highly accomplished Canadian actress, Margaret Anglin, as the matriarch; I do not think anybody could get much more out of the author's conception than she does. Some of the difficulty is due to the awkward manner in which the facts about the Washingtonians are communicated, and the circumstance that some of them were obscured from the audience by the accent of Ruth Conley as *Anise,* the family confidant. For that matter, the revolutionary family, which contains not only the conspirator and his wife but also three children ranging apparently from about seven to about fifteen, does not come to life much either, in spite of some excellent juvenile performances, and the long-drawn-out farewell of the conspirator (who is going back to Germany to practically certain death in an attempt to rescue some comrades) is a decided anti-climax.

But however deficient structurally, the play presents an idea which was important in the United States in the year of its production, though less so now thanks to the actions of the Japanese war-lords. It is the idea that violence, never a good in itself, is sometimes much to be preferred to the evils that may follow upon non-violence, and that no human being has the right to dissociate himself wholly from the struggles of others for peace and justice merely because his own peace and justice are adequately looked after by a good police force and an excellent Constitution. The descendants of people who struggled for their own freedom may at any time have to take a hand in the struggles of others whose freedom is not yet won.

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THE FILM PARADE

War by Land and Sea

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

"THE Siege of Leningrad" is a film to be preserved forever, simply for the things it has to tell us about the indomitable quality of the human spirit. This strange photographic record of our times should prove for every generation that if the will of human beings is strong to survive, nothing on earth—cold or famine or plague or death — can break it. In all its varied sequences "The Siege of Leningrad" has one reiterated message—that the human race is unbelievably, superhumanly tough. Tougher than horror or desolation, tougher even than the kind of world it has contrived for itself to live in.

Most Russian documentaries are spread over wide areas of action and geography and so are rather scattered and episodic in form. But "The Siege of Leningrad" has the actual shape of a single historical event. It is, simply, the story of a city fighting for its life. It shows Leningrad threatened, with the menace tightening by day and night, the city falling back on itself, fighting and toiling without light or heat or food and dragging its dead away on sledges through the city's shattered streets. Then the desperate communication lines cut out across Lake Ladoga and the trucks rolling in under fire with their thin endless trickle of supplies, barely enough to hold the city's soul and body together; but enough. It is a film without any names, and, for a Russian picture, almost without memorable faces—the only face I remembered vividly when it was all over was the tortured and almost maniacal face of a German prisoner. The strong central entity of "The Siege of Leningrad" is the city itself.

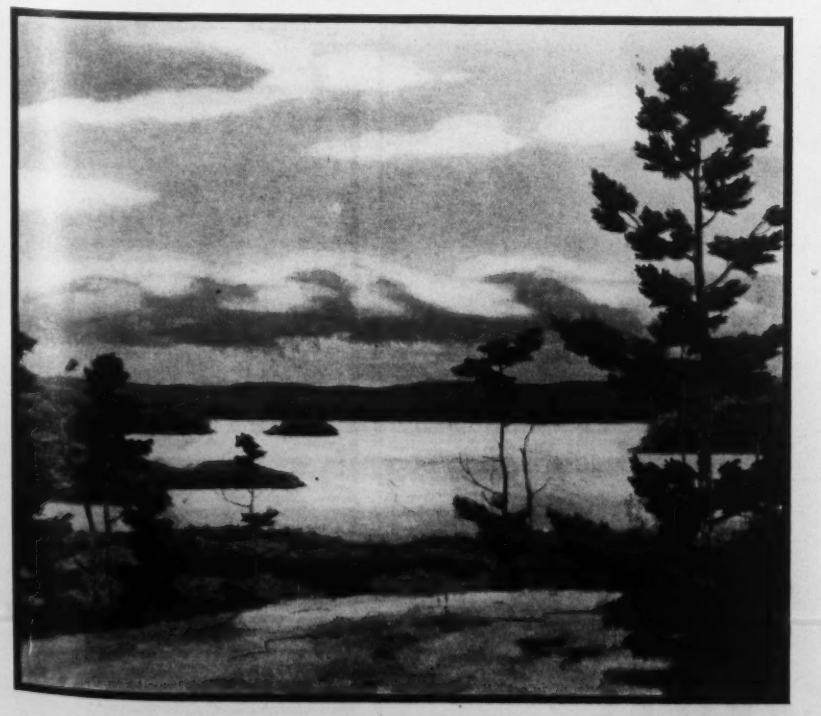
The background commentary is by Edward R. Murrow, European representative of the Columbia Broadcasting System. With a restraint that is unfortunately rare in commentators, Mr. Murrow allows the picture, most of the time, to tell its own story. There are occasional brief comments and explanations and even these are scarcely needed. All you need to know about the siege of Leningrad is there, plain on the screen; and along with it almost all you need to know about human endurance.

NOEL COWARD'S "In Which We Serve" reached us on wave after mounting wave of triumphant publicity. That sort of thing brings the public into the theatre but in the end it sometimes works to the picture's disadvantage. You go in expecting a film that is better than any film could possibly be. Then you are doubly disconcerted to find the old tricks and a few new ones at work under the narrative and the directorial hand busy as ever manipulating scenes and characters and reaching out after your emotions.

"In Which We Serve" is an admirable and often finely moving film. But in spite of the advance publicity, or more strictly because of it, it did seem pretty tricky at times and at other times curiously conventional (even to the inclusion of that inevitable quotation from "Alice in Wonderland"). Noel Coward had a magnificent narrative in the life and death story of the destroyer "Torrin." But couldn't it have been told in a more direct straightforward style? Was it really necessary to treat it kaleidoscope fashion, spinning it into constantly varying yet strictly formalized patterns?

Once you get it clear of the involvements, however, the story of the "Torrin" is a superb one; and the acting of the supporting cast matches the story. John Mills and Bernard Miles particularly might have been born into the Royal Navy, but they are more than heroes of the "Torrin," they are warmly likable and believable human beings. There's a wonderful old body too who plays the role of Chief Petty Officer Miles' mother-in-law. She's a cross old lady who frets and worries over the blitz, and I found her performance far more natural and comprehensible than that of the Captain's wife, who tranquilly picnicked with her family on the downs with the Battle of Britain raging right overhead. As for Noel Coward himself, he is very tight-lipped and impassive, very correct and clipped in speech and action. It's Mr. Coward's picture, of course, and he had a perfect right to give himself all the more notable and stirring speeches. But did he have to make quite so many of them?

The best sequences in the film are the silent ones—the heartshaking scene for instance when the troops from Dunkirk disembark from "The Torrin" and the camera passes from one unspeakably weary face to another, telling the whole tragic story without a word from the sound-track. For the most part "In Which We Serve" doesn't need words. It tells its story best in action; and the impulse that sends the men of the Navy out to a life of almost intolerable hardship and danger is all the clearer and more impressive when it is left unstated.



"Fine Afternoon in Autumn", by George Thomson is characteristic of the work of this artist, some of whose many canvases descriptive of the Owen Sound, Muskoka and Haliburton districts of Ontario were reviewed last week and are now on exhibit at Laing Fine Art Galleries, Toronto.

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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

On Keeping the Patient Patient

BY BABS WARNER BROWN

IT'S ALL so simple for the doctor. He comes bursting into your house (probably in the middle of lunch) flourishing his little black bag and looking disgustingly healthy, leaves a nasty looking list of labor-entailing instructions — plasters, tablets, gargles, sponge baths, liquid diets — and breezes out again wearing the pleased expression of one about to send in a bill.

You are then left with a long life ahead of you of wearing your feet to the knees running up and down stairs, squeezing oranges until you are blue in the face, wallowing elbow-deep in mustard plasters, stewing in an atmosphere of a humid seventy degrees, getting asphyxiated with inhaling vapors, and going dizzy with alternating tablets and cough mixtures.

The program would not be so atrocious if the small patient was not obsessed with but one idea—that of resisting all aids to recovery. He gets that certain look on his mumped, chicken-poxed or measle-rashed little face that expresses all too closely such sentiments as "Not till I bust will I swallow that pill!" or "Only on my dead body goes that plaster!" or "What makes you think for one moment, that I'll gargle with that stuff?"

Strategems

But there are many dodges with which to outwit the young invalid — dodges with a psychological appeal as the secret of their success.

Take the boring liquid diet, for instance. How tame the two quarts of fruit juice that must, somehow, be downed each day by the feverish little patient! Even the old favorite, ginger ale palls with time. Try colored cellophane straws. They make drinking much more fun, and what does a little surreptitious bubble-blowing matter if nearly all the contents of the glass eventually find their way into the patient's tummy? Or try pasting bright, colored pictures cut from magazines, to the outside bottom of the glass, wrong side out, and make the child guess what it will be—a car, dog, aeroplane, beautiful lady. He'll soon drink the opaque liquid to see if he was right. (If father becomes self-appointed picture-paster — beware! The effect of a Petty drawing through orange juice is really something!)

For the patient in the semi-darkened room, who is not allowed to use his eyes over much, a good idea is a large, advertising calendar hung on the opposite wall. It's wonderful how much pleasure the big pictures bring and when one palls, you can always turn to the next month's.

When the invalid graduates to a soft diet, unattractive "slops" can be made gay with harmless vegetable coloring. Pink or blue porridge is pretty startling, but the kids love it! Serve dull food on "special" dishes with colored paper table napkins for bibs.

Gargling can be great fun if done to a tune, and a longer gargle on each distasteful mouthful of salt and soda solution will result if the gargler tries to get through as many bars as possible of "Roll Out the Barrel"! Awkwardly large tablets can be mashed up with brown sugar, honey or apple-sauce. Aspirins are almost tasteless in sugar and water or orange juice.

Plaster Work

Mustard plasters are a nuisance, especially when ordered back and front every few hours. A paper table napkin between the plaster and the cloth saves that awful scraping of damp mustard and flour afterwards. Simply pick up the whole messy pudding in the paper and throw it in the garbage.

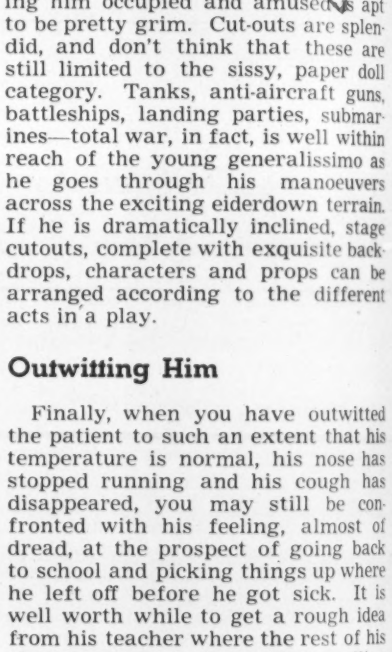
It is often hard to persuade children to blow their noses instead of sniffing. As in all dealings with young people, a logical explanation whenever possible, instead of a curt, negative command such as "Don't sniff!" will go much further. A child can become quite intrigued with the idea of germs being trapped in a piece of kleenex, instead of being allowed to escape back into the nose and throat.

When the small patient reaches the sitting-up stage, the problem of keeping him occupied and amused is apt to be pretty grim. Cut-outs are splendid, and don't think that these are still limited to the sissy, paper doll category. Tanks, anti-aircraft guns, battleships, landing parties, submarines—total war, in fact, is well within reach of the young generalissimo as he goes through his manoeuvers across the exciting eiderdown terrain. If he is dramatically inclined, stage cutouts, complete with exquisite backdrops, characters and props can be arranged according to the different acts in a play.

Outwitting Him

Finally, when you have outwitted the patient to such an extent that his temperature is normal, his nose has stopped running and his cough has disappeared, you may still be confronted with his feeling, almost of dread, at the prospect of going back to school and picking things up where he left off before he got sick. It is well worth while to get a rough idea from his teacher where the rest of his class have got to in reading, spelling and arithmetic. The worry of getting behind may easily retard his convalescence. Without undue effort you can help him catch up on his three R's and the short periods of work will make him appreciate his play time all the more.

A child, during illness, has been waited on hand and foot. Whenever possible his whims have been granted. There will have been a surfeit of the gentle art of persuasion. A well emphasized routine during convalescence and the assurance that he has not dropped too far behind in his work, will help him make that often difficult readjustment to normal life after the pampering that is the sick-bed's complement.



This hostess gown combines a royal blue skirt with fuchsia blouse, touched with sprays of gold applique.

Save ALL WASTE fats & bones

Canada needs and **must have** every spoonful of fat drippings, every piece of scrap fat and every bone from **every** kitchen in Canada.

Fats make glycerine and glycerine makes high explosives. Bones produce fat. Also glue for war industry.

Don't throw away a single drop of used fat—bacon grease, meat drippings, frying fats—every kind you use. They are urgently needed to win this war.

Strain all drippings through an ordinary strainer into a clean wide-mouthed can. Save your scrap fat (cooked or uncooked) and all types of bones—cooked, uncooked or dry.

When you have collected a pound or more of fat dripping, **take it to your meat dealer** who will pay you the established price for the dripping and the scrap fat. **Or you can dispose of them through any Municipal or Salvage Committee collection system in effect in your community.**

Be a munition maker right in your own kitchen. For instance, there is enough explosive power hidden in ten pounds of fat to fire 49 anti-aircraft shells. So—every day, this easy way, keep working for Victory for the duration of the war.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL WAR SERVICES

SF 437 NATIONAL SALVAGE DIVISION

CONCERNING FOOD

Escape Through the Kitchen

BY JANET MARCH

EVERYONE talks a great deal about escapism these days, and as far as I can make out no one really knows what they mean. It's become part of our war language like priorities, shortages and controls. Escapism seems to cover all the pleasant things any of us still try to include in wartime living—a cheerful novel, the rare party or even the occasional cup of tea. Personally I don't think any of us are trying exactly to escape from anything by snatching a bit of pleasure here and there, but the way people go on you might almost expect to have to use some of those spare coupons in the back of the ration book. "No, I can't go to the movies with you tonight. Escape coupon number 4 isn't due till next week."

In the old days talk about escape concerned men tunnelling with their hands under prison floors and sneaking through barbwire on their tummies—only I believe if you are wise you do this on your back. Well, times have changed. Let's go and see Hedy Lamarr with or without her sarong, and call it escape or enjoyment or what you will.

Escapism has its place in cooking too. You can leave the stern realities of shops with few of the things you set out to buy on their shelves, and flick the pages of a good cook book and have an imaginary feast with Escoffier himself. I have been enjoying a new cook book this week, enjoying some of it on paper only and some of it in more concrete form. It is called *"Casserole Cookery"* by Marian and Nino Tracy. *The Macmillan Co. of Canada* $2.75. Some of the recipes are beyond the present resources of the shops I frequent, and some of the things mentioned, such as canned new potatoes, were never found commonly on grocer's shelves in Canada. However you can always come by a new or old potato in its skin and substitute it.

This is a grand cook book for a maidless household. The authors explain in the introduction, "Being lazy and liking to cook and entertain we struggled futilely for a long time over how to combine these features pleasantly. Finally the thing came to us—that thing being a casserole . . . . essentially a one dish meal it requires little watching, a side serving of some green salad, bread and your preference in drink. . . . We can come home late, put a casserole in the oven and relax." The authors go on to explain that they have various sizes and shapes of casseroles, and use also individual ones for some dishes.

The book is got up like a loose leaf note book, so it stays open at the place you want—a real advantage in a cook book. So often when you return with floury hands to find out an amount, the darned cook book has turned over its own pages from soups to candies. There are a hundred and fifty recipes in the book and each includes at the side a suggested salad, bread and beverage to make up the meal.

Here is a sample of one of the menus—

Steak and Kidney Pie

1 lb. beef—top round
6 lamb kidneys
1 medium size bunch of carrots, scraped and cut in one inch pieces
1 No. 2 can tiny new potatoes drained
1 package frozen limas
3 medium sized Bermuda onions quartered
2 cups prepared biscuit flour
1 cup milk
¼ small bay leaf
¼ teaspoon thyme
¼ teaspoon sage
Salt and pepper

Prepare kidneys by splitting and removing white membrane; soak in cold salted water while cutting steak in small pieces about the size of half a dollar. Sear both in an iron skillet about five minutes, add two cups of water and boil six minutes. Put everything in a low buttered casserole and cover with soft dough (2 cups of biscuit flour, 1 cup of milk, and do not roll). Bake about twenty minutes at 450.

With this the Tracys recommend an endive salad with French dressing made with one part wine vinegar to two parts olive oil, salt and pepper and a dash of nutmeg. And to eat with it, Swedish bread and coffee. Doesn't that make a pretty attractive sounding meal? The time to prepare it is estimated at an hour and a quarter.

Of course the great advantage of casserole cooking is that so often the things for the main dish can be got ready and put in the casserole earlier in the day, so when dinner time comes around all you have to do is shove the dish in the oven. And, if anyone has washed many dishes—and that includes practically all the population these days—they'll know what a boon it is not to have to wash vegetable dishes each night. You won't believe the difference two dishes and their covers seem to make to the chore of after dinner dishes till you've left them off, and then you'll be an advocate of casserole cookery all in one, or join the school of serve it in the kitchen from the stove.

This cook book has all sorts of nice combinations. "Fresh mackerel in wine sauce", "Pork with sour cherries", "Chicken with cut string beans and ginger". Don't those make you hungry just to read about? Of course there practically isn't a cook book these days which hasn't a whole lot of recipes that can't be made. Butter is one of the great difficulties. However casserole cooking is always open to changes, and even if the list of ingredients isn't possible any inventive cook can substitute within reason, around the basic list.

So many chickens are being used these days of meat shortages, that sometimes you can get chicken livers and here's a recipe of the Tracys for—

Chicken Livers

¾ lb. chicken livers
1 package frozen peas
1 can diced carrots
2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons flour
½ cup chicken broth
½ cup milk
Salt and pepper
¼ teaspoon marjoram
¼ teaspoon ginger

Boil the peas according to directions on the packet, drain, add carrots drained, divide and place in indiviual casseroles. Sauté chicken livers in butter in skillet and transfer to casseroles. Make a cream sauce using the butter in the skillet, blending the flour and adding liquids and seasonings. Pour over casseroles, sprinkle lightly with powdered ginger and bake in oven of 350 about fifteen minutes. Serves four.

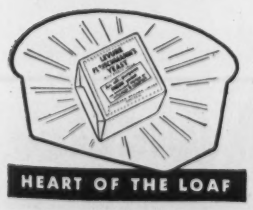
FEBRUARY SPECIAL!

Buy WAR STAMPS from your Grocer

Need Extra Energy?

EAT MORE BREAD!

—bake it with Fleischmann's fresh Yeast—it puts B Vitamins into the loaf



Remember MORE BREAD is a *must* when you're planning energy-building meals. Bread is the *cheapest* high-energy food you can put on your table. And Fleischmann's *fresh* Yeast bakes bread that is sweet, fine-textured, *just right.* This *dependable* yeast has been Canada's favorite for over 70 years. If *you* bake at home, ask your grocer for Fleischmann's *fresh* Yeast—with the familiar yellow label.

SUPPLEMENT YOUR VITAMINS by eating 2 cakes of FLEISCHMANN'S fresh Yeast every day. This fresh yeast is an excellent natural source of the important B Complex vitamins.

MADE IN CANADA

BUCK UP, BILL, THERE'S A WAR TO BE WON!

BILL: *Two* wars, Jack. The big one and my own private little bout with constipation. Seems to me these long hours, irregular sleep, catch-as-catch-can meals, have got me tied up in knots. Feel like I'm running on one cylinder most of the time.

JACK: Better do what I did—try getting at the *cause* of your trouble. If you've got the common type of constipation due to lack of "bulk"-forming material in the diet, eat KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN regularly. That's my system!

BILL: You mean it's a better way than having to dose myself repeatedly with laxatives for just temporary relief?

JACK: Man, you've taken the words right out of my mouth! ALL-BRAN tastes great and works wonders. Eat it every day—drink plenty of water—and see just what this breakfast cereal can really do for *you*.

NUTRITIVE, ALSO—KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN is more than a source of needed "bulk"-forming material. It contains valuable carbohydrates, proteins and minerals. Eat ALL-BRAN daily—either as a cereal or in delicious hot muffins.

Your grocer has All-Bran in two convenient-size packages. Made by Kellogg's in London, Canada.

"Now we must all buy More War Savings Certificates"

ONCE A YEAR SALE!

DOROTHY GRAY

Special Dry-Skin Mixture

FAMOUS Dorothy Gray night cream on sale for limited time! Lusciously-rich, wonderfully lubricating—Special Dry-Skin Mixture helps smooth away flaky-dry bits of skin . . . coaxes your skin to look smooth and soft in spite of cold winds, drying indoor heat. *Buy large size to save money and packaging materials.* Special $3 size, $1.25.

Reg. $3.00 size

Special

$1.25

LIMITED TIME!

Buy Wisely

$10.50

Good Shoes are an Economy

Owens & Elmes Ltd.

151 Yonge Street

DRESSING TABLE

Time On The Hands

BY ISABEL MORGAN

ARE your hands fit, right and ready, to go on dress parade? If you'd have them mark you as Colonel's Lady instead of Judy O'Grady, check on Peggy Sage's ten pointers for hands that turn on the charm, as well as dish out the action.

They're points followed in her dress parade manicure, just as it's given at her 57th Street Salon in New York. There, hands come in fresh from plotting maps, serving at canteens, working in the motor corps, and go out ready for an evening at the Officers' Club or the Stage Door Canteen. They're among the busiest hands in town—and look the loveliest.

Follow these points yourself, and see how easy it is to give war-working hands a manicure that turns them out looking beautiful! Here's what it takes: Emery boards and orangewood stick, nail dress and lubricant cuticle remover, polish, base and polishield, polish remover, liquid hand cream and buffer, nail white, nicotine remover.

First—be sure to file nails before soaking. File upward, toward the centre of the nail, in one direction only. Second, use nicotine remover to banish stains and grime. Third, buff nails. This is another operation that goes in one direction only. And don't skip this step—it's a circulation builder.

Nails are ready now for soaking. Massage nail dress first around nail and cuticle. You'll find it a creamy cleanser, good for both softening and cleansing. Then soak-and-scrub.

Five—cotton-tip your orangewood stick and dip in lubricant cuticle remover. Work cuticles gently back, starting at base of nail and working upward at each side. Working down, against the grain, tends to encourage hangnails. But the big point to remember is—if you cut cuticles, you are inviting hangnails to come in and settle down for a long stay on your fingers.

Step six is for light polish addicts—run nail white pencil under each nail tip. Scrub nails again and dry.

Now for a polishing-up job that will really stick with you: Pointer number one is to have nails completely free of oil or moisture. Pointer two, apply satinbase to smooth nail surfaces and form an under-pinning that will keep polish clinging firmly.

Last — take your ten minutes to relax, and *let that polish dry.* Massage in hand smoother and softener cream—and your hands are the slick lovelies you've always longed to own!

Time Out

An equally valuable treatment is available for the face. What's more, in this case, too, it isn't necessary to yearn for the day when again Canadians can whip off to New York without a "by your leave" to the Exchange Board. For this excellent treatment is given in Elizabeth Arden Salons everywhere—including the one at Simpson's in Toronto, where Miss Mildred Gouthro of E. A.'s Boston Salon has been acting as guest advisor.

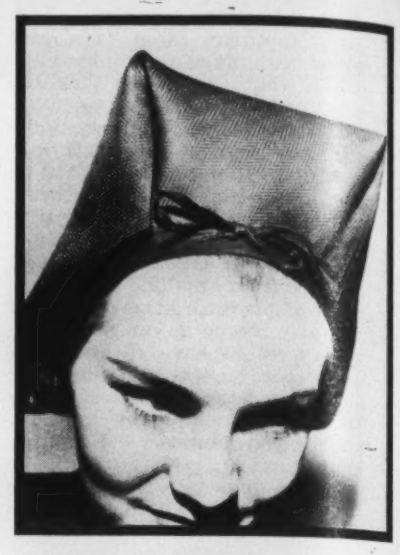
Prepare to give about an hour and a half of your time, and to come away looking like the "After" in one of those interesting "Before and After" examples. The whole business takes place in a pleasant treatment room where you recline comfortably on a chaise longue snugly wrapped up in a pink blanket. Nothing in the way of effort is required. All that is asked is that you relax.

The treatment includes what is perhaps a more thorough cleansing of the skin than it has ever had before and, between the applications of various creams and astringents, quick, gentle yet definite patting movements of the operator's fingers all over the face, under the chin and around the neck. You feel the skin beginning to brace up—not to mention yourself. The back and the neck share in all these fine efforts so that the good news doesn't stop under the chin as in so many treatments.

The big moment to which all this leads, though, is the egg mask and "tie-up" in which the face is deftly covered with light layers of white cloth. Over this the operator draws cubes of ice so that while the skin does not directly receive the shock of cold it is left with a pleasant feeling similar to that in the mouth when you drink water after eating peppermint. By the time this is over and the wrappings removed, one feels so braced and alive you have to restrain yourself from getting up and peeking in the mirror to see if you can possibly look half as braced as you feel.

A light cleansing with cream and the skin is ready for the grand finale of the make-up. And if you're on the alert you will notice that all-day foundation cream is lightly and thoroughly smoothed into the skin right up to the hair-line, under the chin and down over the neck. Over the eyelids and under the eyes, too. Then a piece of cleansing tissue is pressed all over the skin to act as a blotter and remove the excess. This is the secret of getting a smooth effect that really lasts hour after hour without the necessity for taking time out for make-up repairs. Then the skin is ready for all the rest—cream rouge lightly blended in, lipstick carefully and accurately applied with a brush, a slight touch of eye-shado, mascara to define the lashes. Not until then is powder applied with pads of absorbent cotton.

Then the mirror to meet the new person who is you, believe it or not.



These safety chapeaus were designed for war workers by Lilly Dache. Above, non-inflammable velon beret.

A folded bandanna of beige velon edged in black. "Gold" pin in front is insignia of milady's war plant.

BY APPOINTMENT

WORK HARD STAY *Lovely*

You can work hard when you are confidently lovely. And confidence comes so readily from such regal perfumes as Yardley's Bond Street—from such perfect aids as the Yardley Lavender and Beauty Preparations.

"Bond Street" Perfume—It is rare, regal, captivating—$2.20, to $11.50.

KEEP YOUR BEST FACE FORWARD WITH

Yardley LAVENDER AND BEAUTY PREPARATIONS

Yardley English Complexion Powder Deliciously touched with "Bond Street" Perfume—mist-fine—invisible—$1.25

THE OTHER PAGE

The Feudal Isle of Sark

BY P. W. LUCE

As secretary of the British Columbia Channel Islanders' Society, P. W. Luce learns much of what is going on in his homeland. He knows more than he is permitted to say.

Six hundred Sarkees "stayed put" when the Nazis came. Their ancestors saw many invaders come and go; they wait for history to repeat itself.

WHEN Commandos raided the Island of Sark and tied the hands of prisoners they captured, thereby setting in motion a chain of events that put manacles on thousands of captives, they were seeking information on the deportation of British subjects to Germany. They learned that 1300 had been sent away from Guernsey, and probably more from the larger Island of Jersey. Not many can have been deported from Sark, for the non-native men from 16 to 70 number only a few dozen.

Although 35,000 evacuated from the Channel Islands in June, 1940, few were Sarkees. They elected to stay home.

The exact strength of the German garrison is not known, but it was only fourteen a few months ago. The inhabitants were allowed to do much as they pleased, but as the Island's chief industry is the tourist trade, the revenue has been non-existent.

Many raids have been made on the Channel Islands since these were occupied. The British authorities have censored news of most of these, but did admit the loss of several men in a raid on Guernsey in 1940. Women relatives who sheltered raiders were sent to concentration camps in France, but allowed to return home a few weeks later. The captives are in German prisons.

All the raiders were former residents of Guernsey. One of the leaders was a son of Mrs. Sybil Hathaway, the Dame of Sark, the last of the feudal rulers in the British Empire. He escaped.

THE Germans seem determined to hold the Channel Islands. They are said to have 25,000 conscripts working on roads and fortifications, 10,000 of these being foreigners, including some Chinese. How and why these got there is a mystery.

Raids on Sark are not new in the history of the Channel Islands. It is naturally a peaceful spot, beautiful beyond compare, an artists' dream of loveliness, but it has known rough days. The first written record of Sark is the story of a clash of arms early in the sixth century. For nearly a thousand years after that there were occasional miniature battles on its rocks and cliffs, and there were long periods when the Sarkees had no very clear idea as to what nation they belonged.

The French always coveted the Channel Islands. Sark, smallest of the inhabited isles, was the easiest to capture. There never was a formal claim to ownership on the part of the French government, but many a petty Breton or Norman chieftain made a grab for it in those spacious days when a man's strong sword was all the title he needed to a piece of land.

IN THE fifteenth century Sark became notorious as a hide-out for pirates. The other Channel Islands had their share of these gentry, but Sark seems to have had an especially efficient lot. They preyed on shipping in the English Channel, disposing of the French booty on the south coast of England, and cashing in on their English captures in St. Malo and other French seaports.

Eventually the English government sent an expedition to Sark to clean out this pirate's nest. It was the first Commando raid on this little community, and it was effective. Most of the seawolves were exterminated and the rest driven out.

In 1565 Queen Elizabeth issued letters patent making a conditional grant of the Island to Helier de Carteret, a Jerseyman, who undertook to establish forty of his retainers on the land. Each man was equipped with a musket for defence, and to this day, when a deed of conveyance is made out to a buyer, one of the stipulations is that a man who can use a musket shall always live on the place. . . The Germans seized what few fowling pieces were in Sark on that fateful first of July in 1940 when they took possession in the name of Hitler.

In the early part of the last century Sark had its own militia, one company of a hundred men and some pieces of artillery. The corps was disbanded long ago, but a few cannon are still half hidden in the gorse and furze of the high hills. In the grounds of the Seigneurie, the residence of the Dame of Sark, there is a fine bronze cannon which bears an inscription relating that it was the gift of Queen Elizabeth in 1572.

As a people, the Sarkees are rather partial to litigation, but they manage their own quarrels without benefit of lawyers. The Sark Court consists of three members, the Seneschal, the Greffier, and the Prevot, all members of the old families. Their decisions are usually based on common sense, and when they are dubious they cannily adjourn the case for an indefinite time and leave it at that.

The Sark Parliament, as visitors irreverently call it, is made up of descendants of the original forty settlers brought from Jersey by Helier de Carteret, or by those who have bought their properties. The proceedings are often carried out in the Norman-French dialect of the Island, a speech which no one but a native ever masters.

Though crime in Sark is rare, the place has a jail. The key to the door was lost twenty years ago. The Court has not yet decided whose responsibility it is to find another key.

Sark has two boasts. It has the smallest harbor in the world, with entrance to the island through a tunnel cut in the solid rock, and it has never been travelled by automobile. An airplane did once land in the Dame's wheat field, but it did so much damage to the crop that nobody wanted to see it come back again, least of all the Dame.

Gordon Nelson and Jane Lauren in "Watch on the Rhine" held over for a second week at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, beginning Feb. 22.

Jan Kiepura, tenor, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, coming to Massey Hall, Toronto, in a recital program, Thursday evening, Feb. 25.

EATON'S

SPRING SONG OF FABRICS

Grey all wool imported flannel with white hairline. 54" wide, yd. $6.00.

Mallinson's "Bermuda Cloth" (rayon). Brown on white. 41" wide. Yd. $1.39.

Imported wool coating —royal, grey and rust. 54" wide, yd. $4.95.

New York hand-screened rayon – lovely splash of rose, yellow and green. 38" wide, yd. $3.50.

Lily of the valley and clover on black rayon — 38" wide, yd. $2.25.

Tweed suiting—rose and blue on beige, all wool, 54" wide, yd. $4.95

special showing of new woollens, rayons and cottons

SECOND FLOOR

YOU'LL BE SEEING THEM SOON — crocuses, daffodils, and smart women in Spring gear. Less variety in the wardrobe, of course, for the new schedule of hard working and simple living. But no falling-off in appeal. Here's a collection of materials to send you into a twitter of admiration — these fashion highlights for example

• SUITINGS: top-notch imports—grey wool flannels hair-lined with white . . . mannish worsteds in swank greys, blues and browns with cotton stripes . . . heathery tweeds for more sportsy tailor-mades.

• COATINGS: imported and domestic beauties: wool checks, and stripes in vivid contrasts of rust, smoky blues, greys . . . conservative beige and grey wool herringbones . . . plain navy and black wool boucles . . . light and dark beige wool polo cloth.

• DRESS WOOLS: wool and rabbit's-hair checks, with magenta and chalky blue as a bright leader . . . fine wool crepes—fuchsia, periwinkle, heather . . . and from Forstman — small, very swish lot in grey, beige, putty and brown tones, utter tops in woollen chic.

• PRINTS: a gorgeous flock of imported rayons. flower, fruit, Paisley and conventional motifs . . . New York hand-screened lovelies—big splashy, multi-coloured patterns . . . novel white lace design rambling over red or navy . . . Bianchini's marvellous new "Fiberset" prints . . . Mallinson's smooth, cool "Bermuda Cloth" . . . small two and three-tone Morocain prints for under fur coats right now.

• PLAINS: Bianchini's exquisite light and dark Turlah, Cordoue, Biferia, and Feodale . . . Mallinson's "Whirlaway" in sweeping choice of "Winning" colours.

• COTTONS: "Hollywood," "Everfast" and "Peter Pan" specialties: printed piques, ginghams, seersuckers, chambrays . . . and many other attractives.

THE T. EATON Co LIMITED

Safety for the Investor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, FEBRUARY 20, 1943 *P. M. Richards, Financial Editor*

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

William A. Wecker

W. A. WECKER, recently appointed vice-president and general manager of General Motors of Canada Limited, Oshawa, has the job of producing transport and combat vehicles, machine guns, 6-pounder anti-tank guns, fuselages for airplanes and a wide variety of other war materials. But he has the background for it. Back in 1917, at the Hayes Wheel Company in Chatham, Ont., they were endeavoring to do their bit in the production of munitions. When they took on a contract for 6" howitzer shells, their greatest need was for someone to take charge of production. They hired 24 year old William A. Wecker as assistant superintendent of the shell division. He proved the ideal man. In six weeks, he was general superintendent and the shells were being rolled out by 300 workers.

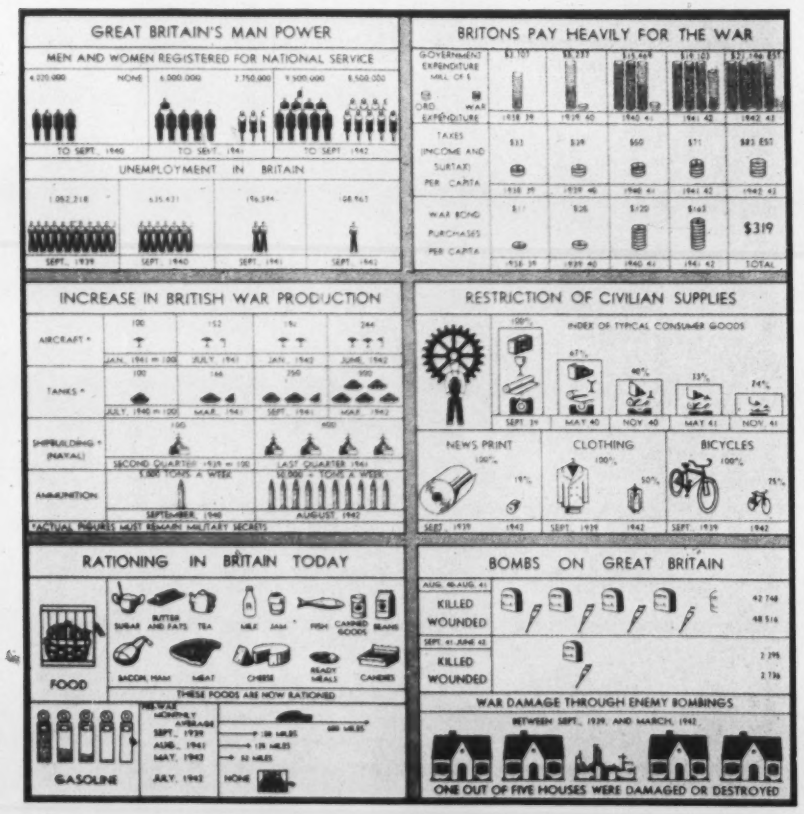
After the first Great War, W. A. Wecker set up the first plant in Canada to make automobile front and rear axle assemblies. This gave Hayes Wheel a nice start in the motor industry, which was to have such a great development in the next decade. It also gave Bill Wecker a good start in the same direction. In 1926, he was assistant general manager and in 1932, president and general manager of Hayes Wheel & Forgings Ltd.

In 1936, Mr. Wecker was elected vice-president of McKinnon Industries Ltd. at St. Catharines (subsidiary of General Motors Corporation) and, five years later, he was to become president and general manager. In the meantime, came the present war and 1939 found Mr. Wecker converting the McKinnon plant for producing war materials for mechanical transport, fuses for high explosive shells of all kinds and miscellaneous war products, including signalling equipment, gun parts and radio apparatus. At this time, employees numbered no mere 300. Employment rose at McKinnon's from 1,800 to 4,600.

Whether or not Mr. Wecker's experience at Hayes Wheel 22 years before, or his thorough grounding in applied industry at Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh, had anything to do with it, there immediately began a spectacular series of reductions in cost of the McKinnon war products. Applying technical knowledge gained through years of highly competitive manufacturing, the McKinnon Industries consistently effected savings on shell fuses and other items, ranging from 50 to 75 per cent.

At the government-owned plant operated by St. Catharines Steel Products, the production of armor-piercing shot was proving to be a problem. Mr. Wecker agreed to act as consulting engineer in the development and production of the special steels. Result: savings of many millions to the government on this most important munitions operation. It has saved the U.S. government some millions too, because it used the development which had been worked out at St. Catharines.

W. A. Wecker has the "faculty" of calling people by their first names and is himself generally known as "Bill." He has a high sense of community responsibility and while he lived in St. Catharines, this extended from office with the Chamber of Commerce to active participation in the St. Catharines Red Cross, of which he was vice-chairman. He is also vice-chairman, Canadian section Society of Automotive Engineers.



Britain after three years of war. Here in pictorial chart form is set out the price in "blood, sweat and tears" which Britons alone have so far paid, that Prime Minister Winston Churchill last week might tell Parliament: "We have now a complete plan of action . . . this plan we are going to carry out according to our policy during the next nine months." Released by the Ministry of Information to illustrate something of the fighting sacrifice the British have made since 1939, the chart shows war production by percentages of base periods. Actual figures are secret. That Britons in 1943 may have to endure even greater privations was made clear to them in a warning uttered recently by their Minister of Food, Lord Woolton, that bread might be rationed if the public didn't co-operate and eat more potatoes. In the words of this official, "It will be a hard, grim year of increasing shortages and inconveniences."

Theory of Social Insurance

BY P. C. ARMSTRONG

Last week Mr. Armstrong discussed the fund-accumulating aspect of Social Insurance of the kind envisaged in the Beveridge Report, and suggested that there can be no true accumulation in a fund invested in government bonds.

In this, the second and concluding article, he deals with the conditions for the successful operation of a Canadian Beveridge Plan, among them the requirement that beneficiaries must accept reasonable employment even though it may not be of the type or at the place that they would like.

A BEVERIDGE Plan is a very necessary part of our plans to obtain a period of reconstruction which will not produce revolutionary social stresses, and it would be well for Canadians — even those wise enough to see the dangers and difficulties of Social Insurance—not only to face this fact, but to consider the really valuable information which we obtain, and shall obtain in increasing amount, as we attempt to conduct our version of the Plan.

For example, Sir William Beveridge lays down that no man should be left idle for more than twenty-six weeks. The assumption is that, within this period, employment will be found for him, in his accustomed trade and location, or arrangements will have been made, by re-education, or by geographical transfer, for him to be found other employment. This is vital, if Social Insurance is not to become totally destructive to our economic system, and to duplicate the terrible conditions which arose under our famous Unemployment Relief experiments. If Social Insurance is to work, then there must be rigid enforcement of the rule that men must accept the employment which can be found for them—even if it is not the employment which they would have sought, for reason of location, type of work, or earnings, if they had free choice.

The difficulty of enforcing this particular provision must be clear—yet it must be enforced. There will be the advantage that—if it be enforced—it will be soon discovered to be a complete answer to the incorrect allegation that all unemployment is involuntary. How a penalty is to be arranged, to provide for the case of the man who refuses to accept the employment which is found for him, is not certain. There will be a large number of such cases, of individuals who do not want employment except of the type and at the place which they like, and who would much prefer that the world would, if unable to find this place for them, leave them alone to shift as best they may.

Are such people to be refused the provision of minimum subsistence? That is impossible in a civilized community. Are they to be arrested, and placed in some form of concentration camp? The problem is a very real one, and will have to be faced.

The fact that Sir William Beveridge expresses an almost childlike faith in the enforcement of this provision, as a basic portion of his plan, does not mean that a very real problem is not involved.

Then, too, there is the very grave question of the large numbers of persons engaged in extra-legal occupations, who cannot be proved to be employed, and who, just the same, are employed, and yet insist on drawing unemployment benefits. For example, in one large city, a well known figure, during the Unemployment Relief days, was a man well known to be engaged in selling illegal lottery tickets—an occupation which is not to be found in any registration of employed workers, but which he found highly remunerative,

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Russia and Our Free Enterprise

BY P. M. RICHARDS

IT'S amazing how Russia has grown in the last year or so, particularly in the last few months. From a "poor relation" ally she has become a Colossus, apparently powerful enough to defeat the Germans by herself. If, as now seems possible, the war against Hitler should end with the Russians still striding vigorously forward and before Britain and the United States have invaded Europe, we can be certain that Russia will exert an enormous influence at the peace conference and, indeed, upon the whole political, economic and social development of the post-war world.

Russia will then be a great world power (which, despite her size, she has never been in the past)—one of the very greatest, in fact; quite equal in stature to either the British Commonwealth or the United States. Besides the enormous prestige created by her war achievement, she will have the prestige of being the progenitor of a new social system, a system which a good many of the people of the democracies have already found decidedly attractive.

Admiration of Russia is now so great that there is a tendency to endow communism with as many virtues as it was formerly thought to have defects. Communism is popularly regarded as being the source of Russian strength. That strength, of course, is very real, and much greater than we had thought, but actually it can scarcely be due to communism, since Russia has not yet practised communism but instead a sort of state capitalism. This column believes that the power which enables the Russians to do the tremendous things they are doing is not derived from either communism or state capitalism but from the new dignity which the soviet idea has given to the common people, plus hope and aspirations which were conspicuously lacking under the czarist regime. It is true that Russia has provided herself with weapons, but she has also gained morale, which is still more important.

Shall We Retain Democracy?

This tendency in the democracies to ascribe Russian successes to strength born of communism rather than strength born of hope may mean much to the future of the democracies themselves. Do the democracies want to remain democracies and retain the democratic "free enterprise" system or do they want Russian collectivism? This column believes that they really want free enterprise, but that they are going to find the influence of anything Russian almost irresistible after the war, especially the idea of collectivism, which already has so many advocates in the democracies.

That is, the collectivist idea may be irresistible, unless we have by that time awakened to the fact that collectivism in the post-war means perpetuation of the regimentation and restrictions that we have come to know so thoroughly in this wartime. For we already have collectivism, even if it is not quite the same as Russia's; we have it in National Selective Service, in conscription of men and women for various national services, in the forced shifts of labor from one locality to another; in the closing of "non-essential" businesses to free labor and materials for other uses; in the provision by the state of standardized homes for workers; in the suspension of production, for the national good, of many articles wanted by consumers; in wage and price controls and widespread rationing of supplies; in compulsory saving, etc.

Such collectivism is accepted in wartime because there is a collective aim, the winning of the war, which the people recognize as being superior to their personal non-war aims. In peacetime, however, there is no such over-riding, all-compelling aim; we can be sure that individual desires, which are of infinite variety, will not then be satisfied with standardization.

Fed-Up With Regimentation

This column is convinced that if the war does not end soon but continues for another two or three years, the public will then have had such a stomachful of governmental regulation and repression that it will eagerly demand a return to freedom of individual choice and effort. It will do so here when it may not do so in Russia because the social benefits of individualism are so much more widespread and apparent here. The danger to individualism lies in the possibility that we arrive at the point of having to make important social decisions for the future before we have straightened out our thinking.

When the war ends we shall not only have to do our part in deciding the international relationships that are going, in large degree, to make or mar the world for many years to come, but we shall have to make what are, for us, still more vital decisions on domestic policies. The foundation stone of all those policies will be either collectivism or free enterprise, and whether or not we choose soundly between them will depend on our knowledge and understanding of them.

Most Canadians, and no doubt most people everywhere, are astonishingly ignorant of the social gains won under free enterprise and of the advantages of having our kind of banking system and our kind of insurance system and of continuing to let the actual consumers, instead of the state, decide what and how much of everything shall be produced. Why not an educational campaign while there's time? The soldiers are being educated in what they're fighting for; why not civilians too?

and in consequence, after a week of wandering in and out of office buildings, in a very excellent fur coat, he would be seen, in a very aged reefer, in the Unemployment Relief line, waiting to draw his cheque. There was also the famous case of a large number of ladies engaged in a dubious occupation in Montreal, who drew Unemployment Relief for a long time. These are extremely difficult cases to police, and are numerous enough to create scandal when they occur. The government which carries out the Beveridge theory of no relief to persons not genuinely unemployed will have to exercise much courage and wisdom.

Perhaps, however, the very best part of the Beveridge Report is the analysis which proves clearly that, even before the War corrected unemployment in Britain, there was no need for want—from the standpoint of the total national income. That is, as Sir William Beveridge points out, only a small percentage of the workers' families in Britain were actually in want, and, as he puts it, a redistribution of the total income of the workers would have been sufficient to abolish all want, without the necessity of touching larger incomes.

Too Few Rich

This is a very significant statement. The incomes in the higher brackets are few in number—so few that, as is well known to any serious student, they are not, in toto, sufficient for their redistribution over the mass of the workers to relieve the cases of distress. That is, the redistribution of income, which is the essence of the Beveridge Plan, must be a redistribution of income earned largely in the lower and middle brackets.

This would seem to indicate that, as a simple matter of mathematics, the existence of want may very largely be created by an unfair distribution of the income of workers—a suspicion which will occur to the mind of all those who remember, for example, that during the shrinkage of the volume of railway traffic in the decade 1929-1939, senior railway workers insisting on maintaining their full employment—as far as employment was available—thus preventing any employment for junior workers. A similar tendency was to be noted throughout the ranks of all workers. Those who maintained their incomes best were those who were best organized. The unskilled workers, the junior employees, and those not organized contributed the mass of the unemployed workers.

The effect of such a condition may well be, of course, to maintain labor costs per unit of work at a high level, at the very moment that the shrinkage in the total volume of work already tends to raise unit costs. It is probable that this approach to the solution of unemployment difficulties always adds to them, and that "share the work" is economically sound as a partial corrective of large-scale unemployment.

Can We End Want?

Sir William Beveridge's demonstration of the economic importance of the inequalities of the present wage system is not intended, of course, to bring this aspect of the situation into relief. It is obviously an attempt to show the ability of our society to abolish want. Its other interpretation should not be omitted in discussions of the Beveridge Report.

To sum up, the Beveridge plan can be attacked as unsound in theory, from the biological, economic and financial points of view. Yet the human race is engaged, at all times, in trying to modify biological, economic and financial effects, to suit our accepted forms of ethics. Add to this the fact that, in a democracy, even uninformed public opinion must and will rule, and we arrive at a situation in which it may be taken for granted that something in the nature of the Beveridge Plan will be adopted, and there are many and real reasons why this should be so—at least temporarily, after the war. Certainly, the fact that those who are fortunate enough to be above the level of want will be forced to contribute for the relief of want is not an argument against the Plan.

The Beveridge Plan marks a definite advance in our social, economic and political thinking. If it can stimulate public discussion on such a scale that the result will be a full appreciation that plans of this sort are, in essence, attempts to provide palliatives for conditions which need not arise, and which could be avoided by better education, less selfishness, and resulting better conduct of public and private affairs, the experiment cannot but be valuable. It is only as the essential unsoundness of Social Security plans is demonstrated in practice that we shall obtain the improvements in our economic and social system which will make them unnecessary.

It is of the greatest importance that the discussion of the Plan—particularly of the basic principles which are here mentioned—should be exhaustive and intensive, if the Plan is to prove the effective instrument of public education which it can become.

The Beveridge Report will be of great value, when it has been accompanied by an even fuller—if less unneeessarily repetitive—study, intended to show how the intelligent use of available capital and labor, without unnecessary interference by the state, can create a society in Britain, or in Canada, in which the Beveridge Plan would not be necessary.

Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

SIGNS continue to accumulate indicative of a steady improvement in the labor supply throughout Canada. The surplus of workers which began in the Winnipeg area and other parts of the mid-west has been spreading and has been observed in various areas where a former shortage was felt. This now embraces areas in which munition industries are situated. "Laying off men" is sometimes heard these day in places where the only word for the preceding year or so was "taking on men."

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The labor surplus has been noted for some weeks in the gold mining centres. But, due to regulations imposed at Ottawa, these men could not be taken on by the gold mining companies. With the gold mines "starving" for men, a considerable number of idle hands were compelled to loaf nearby. This has now been rectified and the gold mines have been authorized to take on local men under certain special conditions. This marks the first favorable turn in the labor situation at the gold mines since the war began.

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The labor shortage at the gold mines is still acute and the present easier tendency is limited. It does, however, help to maintain confidence in the ability of operators to preserve the physical condition of the mines and thereby be in a position to take quick advantage of the abundant supply of labor when the guns cease fire.

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Next to labor in the order of shortage at the gold mines has been steel. In this direction, too, there has been significant improvement during the past few weeks. In this direction I need only quote Eugene C. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation in an address to the company's annual meeting early in February when he said: "The steel industry is now beyond the danger of production difficulties growing out of shortages of basic materials, such as scrap and pig iron. I also believe that with the steel industry's scheduled available capacity of 97,000,000 tons, there will be no scarcity of steel products for the war program nor any essential civilian requirements." That is a situation which bodes well for the gold mines.

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Providing further indications of the easier labor situation in Canada is a quotation from a February speech delivered in Ottawa by T. H. Robinson, assistant director of National Selective Service, in which the speaker declared that he expects there will "not be such a great need for further labor in war industries" from now on, since "the greatest requirement of war industries has been reached."

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Lamaque Gold Mines produced $4,335,959 during 1942 compared with $4,955,040 in 1941. Net profit for 1942 was $1,522,028 compared with $1,572,467 in the preceding year. Ore reserves have been maintained the estimates being 1,130,804 tons at the end of 1942 compared with 1,042,000 at the close of 1941.

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McKenzie Red Lake Mines produced $286,800 during the last three months of 1942, compared with $270,345 in the preceding quarter. Output for 1942 was $1,039,210 compared with $1,000,436 in 1941. The mill operated on a remarkably uniform basis of 7,000 tons per month.

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Uchi Gold Mines has turned over its assets to the trustees for the bondholders. The enterprise was originally financed through sale of stock and bonds, plus a loan of $350,000 from John E. Hammell, president of the company, the total involved being $2,025,000. During its short life the mine produced $4,269,085. No dividends were paid. Bond interest of $340,000 was paid. This reveals that the company distributed over $6,000,000 in payment for labor, equipment, taxes and supplies. The cause of failure may be traced largely to the low grade ore, and, also, to the burdens imposed by war. Had normal conditions for labor and supplies prevailed the outcome might have been different. The tenacity with which the company pursued its effort won widespread tribute. To those who seem to believe the way is easy for those who develop and finance mines the history of Uchi Gold Mines is suggested for consideration. Liquid assets were recently placed at $361,800 against an outstanding bond issue of $1,000,000.

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Toburn Gold Mines produced $730,350 during 1942 compared with $1,083,457 in 1941.

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The Mining Association of British Columbia has appealed to the Commissioner of Income Tax requesting provision for a development reserve deductible from income tax.

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

H. SIMON & SONS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Now that H. Simon & Sons, Ltd., has issued its report for 1942 I am wondering if you could give me, in your column, any indication of the earnings available for dividends which the company will be able to show for 1943, having the excess profits tax in mind.

—E. M. G., Newmarket, Ont.

Despite a sizable increase in volume of business of H. Simon & Sons Ltd. in 1942, the application of the 100 per cent excess profits tax to half of the year's profits, plus higher labor costs, brought net income down to the equivalent of 89 cents a common share, against $1.06 for the preceding year. In 1943 the 100 per cent E.P.T. will apply to the full twelve months, and this is bound to reduce net profits further regardless of any further growth of sales and operating profits. In addition the company has to contend with a shortage of labor, which was a difficulty last year and seems likely to be a greater one this year.

Analysis of the 1942 showing suggests that the maximum 1943 net profit will be around 65 cents a share or slightly better. In addition, if taxable profits should hold around the 1942 level, the company have earned a larger post-war refund, amounting to perhaps 20 cents a share or so on the common, against 10 cents of refundable tax for 1942.

The common dividends paid for 1942 totalled 75 cents a share. For 1943 the company should be able to pay, say, 60 cents a share, for it would appear that taxable profits could shrink by nearly a third from the 1942 level before the maximum retainable profit would be affected. Furthermore, since 1938 the company has accumulated upwards of $1.22 per share of apparent earned surplus, free from any foreign exchange restrictions as to payment of dividends.

LEITCH

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am thinking of adding some Leitch Gold Mines to my present holdings but would first like a little information as to its prospects. Such details as earnings, dividend chances and ore position would be appreciated.

—T. A. T., Brandon, Man.

A yield of over 10 per cent is being returned by Leitch at the prevailing market. Two cents quarterly is distributed with an extra of one cent this month. As earnings last year were about 11 cents a share there was a good margin over dividends and liquid assets exceed $700,000, equivalent to over 23 cents for each share of issued stock. Due to the conservative attitude of the management in regard to the milling rate the company is in a better position than most gold producers to weather war conditions in a manner profitable to shareholders.

With development on the new block of levels below the tenth taken into consideration ore reserves are believed ample for more than 10 years' milling at the current rate of 85 tons daily. Highly favorable results are being met with in opening the new levels and the twelfth horizon is expected to be as good, if not better, than the eleventh, the best in the mine to date. Beyond the indicated life of more than a decade the future will depend on exploration below a diabase sill which intrudes the vein about 200 feet below the fourteenth level.

BELDING-CORTICELLI

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would be glad to have your valued comments on Belding-Corticelli Ltd. common stock as a buy at the present time, particularly as regards the company's ability to maintain the present attractive dividends.

—H. S. H., Sherbrooke, Que.

You are doubtless aware that Belding-Corticelli Ltd. has lately put forth a very pleasing annual report, showing the largest net income since 1929, equal after preferred dividends to $13.13 per share of common for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1942, as against $12.49 for 1941 and $9.94 for 1940. As the annual dividends on the common are $4 regular plus (in each of the past two years) $2 extra, it's obvious that the margin of coverage by earnings is very considerable. And besides the $13.13 per share earned last year, the company acquired a credit in the form of refundable tax, to be recovered after the war, equal to $5.69 per common share.

Against this, there is the fact that the 100 per cent excess profits tax applied to only five months of the last fiscal year and will, of course, apply throughout the current year. Income and excess profits taxes for last year were $514,000, including the refundable portion of $42,647, and after these deductions the net income for last year was $158,955. It is clear that the sharply increased provision for taxes required this year will mean a considerable drop in retainable net profits, though, partially offsetting this, the credit represented by the refundable portion of the tax will rise sizably.

However, looking to the prospects for maintenance of dividends, it should be noted that the company is in fine shape financially with a large liquid surplus. On November 30 last

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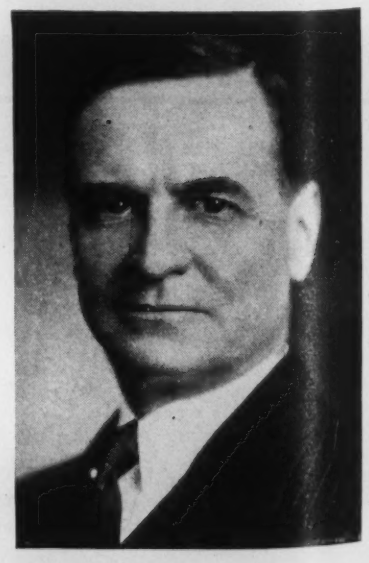
Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of $1.00 per share on the Seven per-cent (7) Preference shares of the company, has been declared, (subject to the approval of the Foreign Exchange Control Board), payable on February 23rd, to shareholders of record at the close of business on February 17th, 1943.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of $2.00 per share on the Seven per-cent (7) Preference shares of the company, has been declared, (subject to the approval of the Foreign Exchange Control Board), payable in four quarterly instalments of .50c each, on March 11th, June 11th, September 11th and December 11th, 1943, to shareholders of record at the close of business on March 3rd, June 3rd, September 3rd and December 3rd, 1943.

By Order of the Board.

P. G. SHAY,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, February 5th, 1943.



LOUIS L. LANG

Mr. Louis L. Lang, Galt, Ont., who has succeeded Mr. R. O. McCulloch as President of The Mutual Life of Canada. Mr. McCulloch is now Chairman of the Board of Directors.

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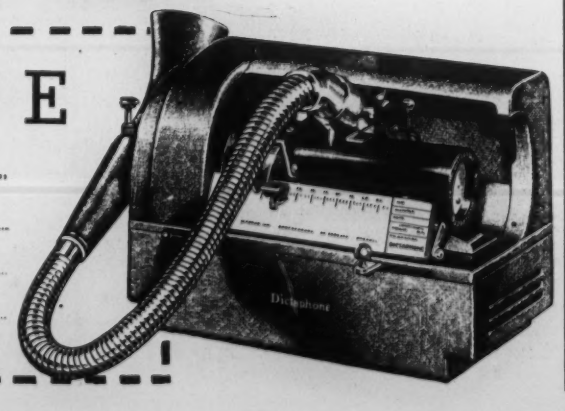


profit and loss surplus was $623,389, and current assets of $2,008,889 not only exceeded current liabilities by $1,464,001, but cash and marketable securities alone at $782,420 exceeded all current liabilities by $237,532.

With a market price around 83, and taking the annual dividend as $6, the current yield on the common stock is a little over 7 per cent. This is high enough to indicate that there is some market doubt regarding the dividend prospect. Personally, in view of the tax outlook, the stock would not appeal to me as a buy at the present time.

MAGINO

Editor Gold & Dross:

Recently I received a letter from the secretary of a Shareholders' Protective Committee of the Magino Gold Mines, and I would like to know if there is any possibility of saving any portion of my investment by contributing to this committee.

—C. B., Simcoe, Ont.

When Algoma Summit disposed of its holdings to Magino Gold Mines for 1,000,000 pooled shares of the latter organization, there was an issue of 6 per cent first mortgage bonds which became due September 1, 1941, as well as an amount owing unsecured creditors. I understand the bond issue approximates $144,000. To satisfy these bonds the proposal is to liquidate the removable assets, including mine and milling equipment. It is believed enough would be secured to take care of the bonds and other liabilities and still leave the mine intact for possible future operations after the war and potential asset for the unsecured creditors and shareholders.

It is true there is an estimated 40,000 tons of $10 grade ore but the company has no success in its financing efforts. I doubt that a contribution to a Protective Committee would improve your chances of recovering a portion of your speculation.

ALL THE KING'S HORSES COULDN'T PUT HIM TOGETHER AGAIN!

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

CYCLICAL, OR ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: Common stocks on the New York stock market, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, are now regarded by us as having entered a zone of distribution.

INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND: An intermediate upturn developed from the April 28 lows. Evidence is lacking that this intermediate advance has reached a point of culmination, although possibility of technical price correction at this time is not to be overlooked.

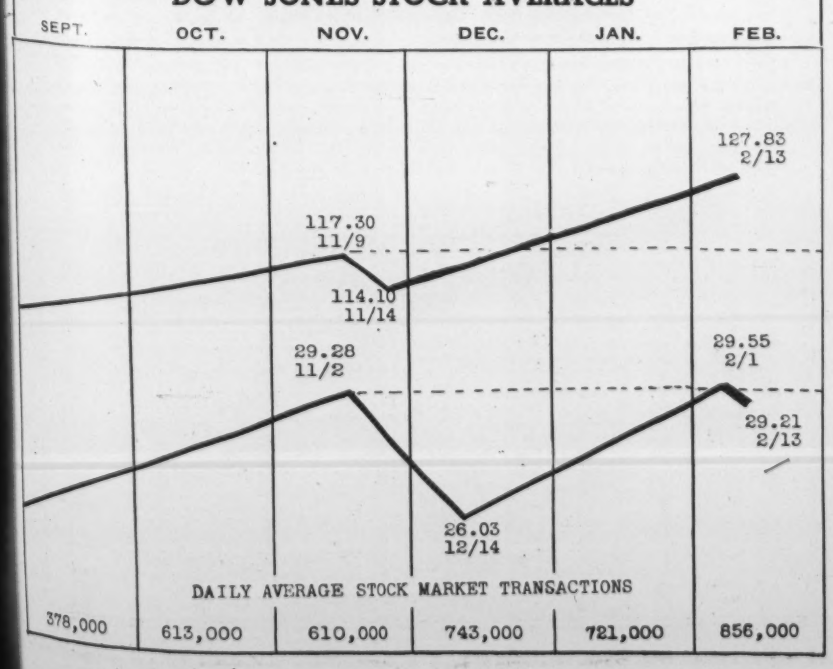
FURTHER REDUCTION OF HOLDINGS RECOMMENDED

Action of the New York stock market is now commencing to take on the characteristics that go with a period of distribution. Daily volume is beginning to climb. The number of issues being traded is widening. Advances are far outnumbering declines. Many new highs, for the past year or more, are beginning to be chalked up each session. Along with these phenomena, public interest and optimism are reported on the increase and trading in the low-priced issues is featuring the rise. All of which is in direct contrast to the low volumes, depressed markets, deep pessimism, and public apathy that were evident during the early months of last year, when stocks were distinctly a purchase as reiterated at the time in these forecasts.

There is, of course, a purchase for every sale. Periods of stock distribution represent price areas where the selling is more intelligent than the buying. Distribution areas have sometimes run several months, with sharp advances not an uncommon accompaniment. At times the distribution areas have been effected over a few weeks. About the only rule with respect to them is that the further they go, the wider the decline that ensues.

Under the circumstances, the best investment procedure, in our opinion, is one of selling gradually during periods of strength while the distribution area is under way, with the release of all stocks earmarked for disposition on any evidence that the area has terminated. This was the policy approved by us during April and early May 1940 when the market ranged between 152 and 137 on the Dow-Jones industrial average prior to taking its panic plunge into early June 1940 and its subsequent slower decline into the early part of 1942. We advised disposition of one-fourth of stocks earmarked for sale when the market, last month, reached our first objective of 120-125. We repeat herewith our advice of last week to sell a second fourth on attainment of the 130 level on the industrial average.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



CALDWELL LINEN

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have been "tipped off" that Caldwell Linen Mills common stock is a good buy, and I note that a dividend has recently been declared. My understanding is that this is the first dividend; am I correct? Also what is the capitalization, please?

—V. S. H., Perth, Ont.

Yes, the recent dividend declaration of 25 cents a share on the common stock of Caldwell Linen Mills Ltd. is the first disbursement to be made on the stock since the shares were first issued following the capital reorganization of October 1941. Prior to that date the company had outstanding 500 shares of 8% cumulative preference stock of $100 par and 1,000 common shares of $100 par. Dividends were paid on the old common in all the years 1931-1941, inclusive, with the exception of 1937, as high as 25% in 1932 and 30% in 1940. Present outstanding capital consists of 15,000 1st preference shares entitled to annual cumulative dividend of $1.50; 25,000 2nd preference shares with annual cumulative dividend of 80 cents and participation with the common share for share in all disbursements over 80 cents a share on the junior issue in any one year, also 40,000 shares of common stock.

After providing for regular dividends on the first and second preferred stocks, Caldwell Linen Mills' net income for 1942 was equal to $1.20 per common share, comparing with $1.62 per share for 1941. As of December 31, 1942, current assets of $471,469 and current liabilities of $105,854 made the net working capital $365,615, comparing with $272,450 at the preceding year-end.

McLAREN-PORCUPINE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

An outline of the position and prospects of McLaren-Porcupine Gold Mines would be much appreciated by this subscriber.

—D.P., Saskatoon, Sask.

Some diamond drilling was completed early in 1941 by McLaren-Porcupine Gold Mines, but there has been no activity reported since and now government restrictions on gold mining are likely to keep the property, which is located in Deloro township, Porcupine area, idle until funds are available for further exploration in the postwar period.

The property appears to warrant further work as some interesting indications have been uncovered. So far, however, development has been limited and without any particular success. In previous operations between $12,000 and $15,000 was mined from a glory hole to a depth of approximately 70 feet and treated in a small test mill. Officials also estimated that there was about 10,000 tons of ore on the surface dump. A diamond drilling campaign was commenced in 1940 to explore the vertical extension of ore indicated by earlier work and in the spring of the following year one hole was reported to have intersected 28 feet of vein matter, between 700 and 800 foot depth, averaging $6.

Investment Suggestions

Security	Rate %	Maturity	Price*	Yield %
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Massey-Harris Company Ltd.	4¼	1954	100.00	4.25
St. Maurice Power Corp.	5	1956	100.00	5.00
Dominion Steel and Coal Corp.	6¼	1955	108.50	5.33
Winnipeg Electric Co. "A"	5	1965	94.00	5.47

*All prices quoted "and accrued interest".

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Valuable Booklet on Oil Royalties

FILLING a long felt want for up-to-date and accurate information concerning the subject of Oil Royalties, the Toronto Better Business Bureau has issued a Fact Booklet entitled "Facts You Should Know About Oil Royalties." It may be obtained by sending a 2-cent stamp to the office at 350 Bay St., Toronto.

Amongst other things this booklet describes the various types of Oil Royalties that are being sold at the present time, and gives important facts that prospective investors should take into consideration before investing in this type of issue.

ABOUT INSURANCE

Private Enterprise Needs Public Good Will

BY GEORGE GILBERT

Some observers foresee a fight for survival ahead of the free enterprise or profit system after the war if the conflict lasts a long time, on the ground that people will have become so accustomed to the system of regimentation and control of their lives and business that they will meekly submit to its continuance.

Of course the people would not stand for such a program if they were seized of the fact that close government control or operation of business would result in nothing but chaos. Governments are great spenders, but they do not produce a dollar of the wealth which at times they scatter around as if they were public benefactors. Without private enterprise to produce the wealth, governments would collapse like punctured gas bags, and there would be no political, financial or social security for anybody.

THERE is no doubt that if the cost of public ignorance of the insurance business and other free enterprise industries could be entered in the balance sheets of the various companies, directors and executives would be appalled by the figures. Unfortunately, there is no way of calculating the cost in dollars and cents, and so little or nothing is done to remedy the situation.

While a great deal of discussion is taking place at the present time with respect to the necessity of providing a broader social insurance or social security program for the people generally, we do not hear very much about how the funds are to be raised to carry out these proposals, it evidently being taken for granted that this is a problem which presents no difficulties.

Although it may be true that our national economy can afford a certain minimum standard of social well-being for every Canadian, it will only remain true if we maintain freedom of production and give encouragement to those who are willing to take the risks of creating new wealth. Without the free enterprise or profit system as an incentive to produce new wealth, any social security or social insurance projects could only end in tragic failure. Better public relations for private enterprise institutions would undoubtedly result if the people generally were seized of this fact.

Those who take a reasonable view of social insurance will be inclined to agree for the most part with the following excerpt from the report of a committee of the American Association for Social Security: "The underlying basis for social security is not a newfangled theory of governmental pampering of the individual, but part and parcel of the deeply-rooted primitive desire for social preservation. The undersigned . . . . regard social security not as a system negating free enterprise but, on the contrary, as a prerequisite to the healthy functioning of our existing economy."

Social insurance is designed to meet the problem presented by those who spend their entire income for current expenses and fail to make any provision in advance for disability, old age or unemployment. Instead of leaving such persons and their families to depend upon public charity or relief, with the inevitable pauperizing effect upon the recipients, compulsory social insurance on a national scale is proposed as a more sensible method of distributing these social costs.

As has been often pointed out, social insurance does not necessarily mean free insurance provided by the government at the expense of the general taxpayers, though it is generally subsidized more or less by the government out of the taxes paid by those engaged in private enterprise, as witness the recent answer to a question in the House of Commons at Ottawa about the government's social unemployment insurance scheme, in which the amount contributed by the government out of general taxes was shown as well as the amounts contributed respectively by employees and employers.

Production Miracle

It is believed by some people that the miracle of production being achieved by private enterprise during the war will build up a sizeable backlog of good will. In the opinion of President M. A. Linton of the Provident Mutual Life, the greatest uncertainty that clouds the future of free enterprise is the time that will be required for the United Nations to emerge victorious from the present life and death struggle not only against Germany but also Japan.

According to this authority, the danger to the free enterprise system does not lie in a frontal attack, and its survival, he says, depends upon three important considerations: "(1) Limiting the power of the centralized political government in peace time; (2) Adopting policies of taxation which will enable private enterprise to survive postwar readjustments, and (3) Avoiding inflation. Winning the battle on these three fronts is necessary if we are to win the battle for the survival of free enterprise and democratic institutions. Losing on any one would be extremely serious. My guess is that we shall win if the war does not last too long."

While people are quite willing and ready to be regimented during a war in the interest of the common good, when peace returns, as he points out, there will probably be a sharp swing of the pendulum in the other direction which may sweep away government regulations and controls of our daily lives even faster than may be best for the common good. Again, on the other hand, if the war lasts a long time, the people may become so accustomed to regimentation and control, that they will quietly submit to its extension instead of its curtailment or abolition after the war and come to depend more and more upon the central government to entirely regulate their lives and occupations, and provide them with complete protection against social insecurity from the cradle to the grave.

Most branches of insurance do not take any definite steps as a rule to build up public good will for the free enterprise system of which they form a part, neither do their agents for the most part who come in contact with the public, the companies de-

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HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
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IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA
E. D. GOODERHAM, President A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director

WAR WORKERS—DRIVING
"ABSENTEEISM" HARMFUL TO THE WAR EFFORT
DRIVE WITH CARE
THE GENERAL ACCIDENT GROUP
357 BAY ST. TORONTO, ONT.

WELLINGTON FIRE INSURANCE Company

BALANCE SHEET AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1942

Authorized Capital	$1,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital	600,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	150,000.00
Government Deposit	235,000.00

ASSETS

Cash and Bank Balances	$ 50,067.01
Bonds at Government Valuation	778,438.90
Stocks at Government Valuation	105,376 00
Deposits with Trust Companies	55,000 00
Interest Due and Accrued	5,266.64
Agents' Balances and Premiums Uncollected	51,686.16
Due from Re-Insuring Companies	6,621.71
Refundable Portion of Excess Profits Tax	1,473.38
	$1,053,929.80

LIABILITIES

Provision for Unpaid Claims	$ 60,556.00
Due to Re-Insuring Companies	6,972.77
Agents' Credit Balances	5,798.84
Demand Loan (Secured)	30,000.00
Taxes Due and Accrued	23,174.32
Reserve of Unearned Premiums	314,975.55
Surplus for Protection of Policyholders—	
Capital Stock Paid In $150,000.00	
Surplus 462,452.32	
	612,452.32
	$1,053,929 80

H. BEGG, President and Managing Director
J. G. HUTCHINSON, Secretary and Treasurer

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pending mostly on the indemnity they furnish under their contracts and the agents upon the services they render their clients or customers to build up good will for themselves and the business generally. More attention should unquestionably be directed towards dispelling the existing public ignorance about insurance. As it is, the companies often cannot get the rate adjustments to which they may be entitled, simply because the processes of their business remain a mystery not only to the public but in many cases to their own policyholders.

As noted recently by President Gerard S. Nollen of the Bankers Life in his message to the Institute of Life Insurance, propaganda of every character rides today on the magic wings of modern communication and transport. The mountebank as well as the statesman is finding at his disposal a rapidly expanding sphere of influence. The mountebank, as he says, has the advantage in this contest of molding public opinion "because his fulminations are not circumscribed by the limitations of fundamental truth."

Managements of free enterprise systems may well heed the dangers involved in this growing menace, and concern themselves with what is going on in the public mind, because it is in the public mind that the danger lies. The very foundations of our entire democratic structure, he says, are being gravely challenged, and, through an ingenious twisting of fact and fancy, public confidence in our free enterprise system is being disturbed.

It is admitted that it will be hopeless to attempt to stem this tide of so-called liberalism for the common man, unless the common man can be convinced that his own interests are being injured instead of benefited by the proposals put out by the propagandists. It is necessary that the public mind be taught the basic facts which will act as a means of creating immunity from the virus of destructive propaganda.

No fault is found with the demand now firmly and irrevocably established in the public mind for a better way of life and better living standards for all workers. Every reasonable person, it is admitted, will accept the validity of that objective. But what is opposed is many of the methods proposed as a means of attaining that objective, such as forced redistribution of existing wealth, imposition of unsound political controls, and needless incursions by the government into fields hitherto reserved for private enterprise.

• •

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

For over twenty years I have followed your advice to a large extent in the purchase of life insurance. I know you usually advise the purchase of non-par insurance but in my own experience by careful selection of companies I believe I have got very satisfactory results by buying participating insurance. With the present drastic curtailment of dividends by even the companies who formerly paid liberal dividends I am wondering if the present is not a time to follow your advice implicitly and buy nothing but non-par unless there is a radical adjustment in premium rates. My specific problem at present is this: For some years as circumstances afforded I have been buying a Whole Life policy which if I left the dividends to accumulate would be paid up in 24 years, more recently the estimate has been 27 years, and now I believe is likely to be 30 years. For very little over $2.00 a thousand more I find I can buy with the same company a 20 Pay Life non-par. Would future dividends on the Whole Life policy after the thirty years likely amount to enough to compensate for the extra cost of that policy? I lean towards taking the 20 Pay Life as a definite closed contract instead of gambling on future dividends the way interest rates are at present but I would appreciate your advice.

—R. R. M., Toronto, Ont.

As you have had your present policy for some years, I would not advise dropping it now in order to take out another policy on the 20-pay life non-participating plan, in view of the values you have accumulated under the present contract and which you would lose if you let it go and started all over again on another policy. I believe it would be to your advantage to continue the existing policy until it eventually becomes paid up or until the need for the protection no longer exists, when you could use the cash value to provide additional income or for any other purpose which then best meets your requirements. At the present time we are undoubtedly in a period of low interest rates, and how long it will be before the rate definitely turns upward again no one can foretell. In the ordinary course of events the rate should increase again, but we are living in no ordinary times, and what the future holds in store in this respect, or in any other for that matter, it is at present impossible to say.

Company Reports

EXCELSIOR LIFE

INSURANCE in force of $134,016,331 is recorded in the fifty-third annual report of the Excelsior Life Insurance Company recently presented at the annual meeting by President Alex. Fasken. During the year 8,223 Canadian men and women secured new policies in the Excelsior Life for a total of $18,662,605.

Income for the year amounted to $4,771,327, of which $3,591,077 was net premium income and consideration for annuities.

Almost 64% of the Excelsior Life's payments to policyholders during 1942 went to policyholders themselves, including $388,617 on account of matured endowment and investment policies, $246,595 paid as profits to policyholders, and $540,899 in surrender values, disability payments, annuities, etc. Death claims amounted to $663,825, reflecting a most favorable mortality experience.

Assets for the security of policyowners now total $28,032,064. On Dec. 31 the ledger assets were made up as follows: 9.73%—First mortgages on improved real estate. 71.62%—Bonds and debentures. 10.29%—Loans on company's policies. 3.32%—Real Estate (including the head office building). 4.73%—Preferred and common stocks. .31%—Cash, etc.

Interest earnings for the year averaged 4.51%.

EQUITABLE LIFE

INCREASES in assets, in income and in insurance in force are shown in the 1942 annual report of the Equitable Life presented to the annual meeting by M. J. Smith, president and General Manager of the company. The company's assets at $13,894,282 showed a gain of $712,415, made up chiefly of increases in the mortgage and bond accounts. During the year Victory Loan subscriptions were $650,000.

Policy reserves were up $495,850, and are considerably higher than minimum statutory requirements. Provision for unreported claims was set $25,000 higher than in previous years to offset possible war losses.

Premium income was higher by $49,336, investment income by $25,531, and total income by $115,272. Payments to policyholders were $754,645, bringing the total since beginning business to $11,130,136. Policy loans outstanding decreased by $119,852; surrendered policies were $35,735 lower, and despite war losses death claim payments were $70,281 less than in 1941.

The investment and contingency reserves were increased by $25,000 to $425,000, and surplus for the year after making reserve provisions was $55,492, bringing the total surplus to $658,506.

Although the company's agency staff was considerably depleted through enlistments, production was well maintained. New business settled for was $4,452,458, and the amount in force gained $1,825,393, bringing the total to $44,045,418.

DOM. OF CAN. GENERAL

THE annual report of the Dominion of Canada General Insurance Company shows that assets, with securities taken at market value, have increased to $6,278,003, which includes $978,200 in war loans. The total income for the year was $1,981,156. After payment of taxes, premium income and excess of $141,627, the usual 6% dividend and a 3% bonus, and transferring $50,000 to investment reserve, the surplus account gained by $29,545. Including paid-up capital of $1,005,300, it now provides security to policyholders of $2,054,427.

The managing director, H. W. Falconer, in presenting his report to the shareholders, referred to the gain of $2,418,269 in force in the life department and the satisfactory results obtained by the fire and casualty departments in all territories despite lower rates now available to fire and automobile policyholders.

CAN. BREWERIES

NET profit of $777,564, including the $63,000 refundable portion of the provision of $1,257,000 made for income and excess profits taxes, is reported by Canadian Breweries, Ltd., for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1942. The year's net was equal to $4.75 a share on the preference stock, and after payment of preferred dividends at the annual rate of $3 for the

(*Continued on Next Page*)

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THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
The Waterloo Trust and Savings Company

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
DECEMBER 31st, 1942

ASSETS

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

Office Premises, Waterloo and Kitchener, including Safe Deposit Vault, etc., and fixtures, Galt and Preston		$ 195,686.19
Other Real Estate		187,796.62
Mortgages	$ 292,781.51	
Interest due and accrued	8,395.45	301,176.96
Loans on Securities, including $36,895.06 against Company's own stock		123,563.94
Dominion and Provincial Gov't Bonds	396,220.17	
Canadian Municipal Bonds	10,799.37	
Other Bonds and Debentures	94,085.40	
Stocks	18,106.58	
		519,211.52
Other Assets		69,304.90
Advances to Estates under Administration		45,081.63
Cash on hand and in banks		75,575.77
		$ 1,517,397.53

GUARANTEED TRUST ACCOUNT

Mortgages (including Agreements for Sale, $184,854.05 covering mortgaged properties sold)	6,320,400.20	
Interest due and accrued	101,404.81	6,421,805.01
Dominion and Provincial Gov't Bonds	2,364,516.22	
Dominion and Provincial Gov't Guaranteed Bonds	210,469.09	
Canadian Municipal Bonds	877,752.42	
Other Bonds and Debentures	436,637.26	
		3,889,374.99
Stocks		210,295.03
Demand Loans against Securities		48,121.75
Cash on hand and in banks		773,843.63
		$11,343,440.41

ESTATES, TRUSTS AND AGENCY ACCOUNT

Mortgages	676,816.09
Bonds	2,593,948.02
Sundry Trust Investments	216,814.84
Inventory value of unrealized Estates Assets	4,865,623.15
Cash on hand and in banks	307,350.00
	8,660,552.10
	$21,521,390.04

FORD S. KUMPF, President.

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

Capital (Paid-up)	$ 1,000,000.00
General Reserve	200,000.00
Investment Reserve	200,000.00
Dividend Declared (Paid Jan. 2, 1943	25,000.00
Provision for Gov't Taxes and Contingencies	64,000.00
Profit and Loss	28,397.53
	$ 1,517,397.53

GUARANTEED TRUST ACCOUNT

General Guaranteed Investment Receipts	4,150,091.10
Trust Deposits	7,193,349.31
	$11,343,440.41

ESTATES, TRUSTS AND AGENCY ACCOUNT

Trust Funds for Investment	$ 3,749,847.32
Advances from Capital Funds	45,081.63
Inventory value of unrealized Estate Assets	4,865,623.15
	8,660,552.10
	$21,521,390.04

P. V. WILSON, Managing Director.

DIRECTORS

President
FORD S. KUMPF
Waterloo

Vice-Presidents
LOUIS L. LANG, Galt — HENRY KNELL, Kitchener

GEORGE A. DOBBIE, Galt
W. L. HILLIARD, M.D., Waterloo
ALLAN HOLMES, Galt
J. E. F. SEAGRAM, Waterloo
SENATOR W. D. EULER, Kitchener
FRED HALSTEAD, Waterloo
W. J. MOTZ, Kitchener
T. W. SEAGRAM, Waterloo
P. R. HILBORN, Preston
WM. HENDERSON, Sr., Waterloo
R. O. McCULLOCH, Galt
H. J. SIMS, K.C., Kitchener
W. H. SOMERVILLE, Waterloo
P. V. WILSON, Managing Director

OFFICES
WATERLOO - KITCHENER - GALT - PRESTON

1942 Results Briefly Outlined

The Annual Report of the Company for the year 1942 reveals steady, consistent growth, with substantial gains apparent throughout.

NEW INSURANCE ISSUED - - - $ 7,232,448.00
An Increase of 13 per cent over 1941

TOTAL INCOME FOR YEAR - - - $ 1,757,459.79
In Excess of 1941 by $96,479.91

POLICY AND OTHER RESERVES - - $ 8,292,183.00
Increased in 1942 by $609,712.00

TOTAL ASSETS - - - - - - - $ 9,318,959.77
A Gain of $674,916.35 for the year

INSURANCE IN FORCE - - - - $41,708,922.00
A Net Gain of $4,015,800—21 per cent greater than 1941 increase.

- The Company has supported the national war effort by placing a large proportion of its investable funds in Government war loans.
- Lapses and Surrenders—that is, policies which are terminated before they mature—were at an all-time low level.
- The security of policyholders has again been increased by substantial additions to reserve funds.
- Investment and Contingency Funds, together with Surplus and Capital, afford further protection to the extent of $663,567.00.
- The rate of interest earned by the Company in 1942 was 5.14 per cent.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

W. SANFORD EVANS, LL.D., President; DR. E. W. MONTGOMERY, WILLIAM WHYTE, Vice-Presidents; E. E. SHARPE, K.C., JOHN MARTIN, JOHN W. HORN, ROY W. MILNER, C. D. GRAYSON, M. D. GRANT, F.I.A., Managing Director.

THE SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE - - WINNIPEG, CANADA

Company Reports

(*Continued from Page* 35)

first six months and at the increased annual rate of $3.40 for the final half of the fiscal period the balance was equivalent to 38 cents a share on the common stock. In the preceding year, after provision for taxes of $626,000, net profit amounted to $570,570, equal to $3.49 per share on the preference stock and 12 cents a share on the common. Profit from operations for the year of $2,610,389 was up from $1,796,819 the previous year.

Net working capital of $2,017,283 at Oct. 31, 1942, is down from $2,172,973 at Oct. 31, 1941, due to the sale of a subsidiary engaged in the soft drink business.

PREMIER TRUST

THE Premier Trust Company's 27th annual report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1942, shows a gross revenue for the year of $221,939, and after deducting taxes, expenses of management and all other charges there remained a balance available for appropriations of $79,311, as compared with $75,339 in 1941. Dividends at the rate of 2 per cent per annum were disbursed; $21,000 was set aside for income tax; $31,000 was written off assets; and $5,000 was added to investment reserve.

The company's holding of Dominion of Canada bonds were substantially increased during the year.

MONTREAL TRUST

ONLY moderate decline showed in the earning position of Montreal Trust Company during 1942, with net profit of $505,949 after all charges, a decrease of approximately $5,000. This, taken with the balance of $634,028 at end of 1941, gave total of $1,139,977 available for distribution, and this was appropriated as follows: Dividend, $288,000; reserved for income taxes, etc., $181,328; transferred to pension fund, $10,000; carried forward in profit and loss account, $660,648.

Directors reported that while business conditions generally showed an upswing during the year, due largely to war activities, this improvement was not reflected in the trust company's field.

After dividends of $288,000, and making the usual provision for pension fund and for increased income taxes, the company shows a net surplus for the year of $26,620.

Owing to general conditions directors reduced the dividend from $1 to 80c per share quarterly, commencing with the quarter ended September last.

WATERLOO TRUST

MODERATE gain shows in 1942 profits of Waterloo Trust and Savings Company, with net of $130,592 before taxes and special reserves, compared with $127,743 in the previous year. Dividends absorbed $50,000, government taxes $44,619, contingencies and special reserves $30,495 and $3,000 was written off fixtures. Balance carried forward was $28,397 compared with $25,920 a year ago.

The report shows guaranteed funds, represented by deposits and guaranteed investment certificates as at Dec. 31 totalled $11,343,440. Total assets appear at $21,521,390.

WELLINGTON FIRE

WELLINGTON Fire Insurance Company continued to show progress during 1942, according to the annual report presented by Herbert Begg, president. New premium writings for all classes of business were $493,730, while claims incurred totalled $194,414, resulting in a loss ratio of 39.80 per cent on an earned basis.

Profit from operations was $63,000, which, with $31,803 interest earnings and dividends from investments, produced gross income of $94,803. The unearned premium reserve was increased by $5,400. Income and excess profits taxes are estimated at $38,500. An amount of $3,000 was allocated to patriotic donations, and the regular dividend required a payment of $21,000.

Assets now total $1,053,930, and, with a balance of $28,000 transferred to the surplus account, the amount available for the protection of policyholders is $612,450.

TRUSTS AND GUARANTEE

THE annual statement of the Trusts and Guarantee Co. Ltd., reveals that business carried on in 1942 further strengthened the company's position. Surplus gained sharply, standing at $336,588 on Dec. 31, 1941, and rising to $409,844 at the close of 1942. Profits were $104,091 against $104,182 for 1941, and after providing for dividends and taxes, the amount added to surplus was $73,255.

Capital account shows Dominion, provincial and other bonds at $365,276, an increase of $107,443 over 1941. Total of capital account assets stood at $1,704,739, up $70,856 from 1941. Liquidity of assets held against withdrawable deposits remained strong at 86.71 per cent. The guaranteed account stood at $8,392,285, and estates, trusts and agency account is shown at $39,268,214.

NORTHERN LIFE

IN PRESENTING the annual report for 1942 of the Northern Life Insurance Co., R. G. Ivey, K.C., president, referred to the strong balance sheet presented and the excellent progress made during the past year.

During 1942, he said the Northern Life invested in Victory Bonds all new funds, plus an equal amount of funds released by maturing investments. This represented a sum greater than the entire premium income of the company.

The total of government and other bonds held by the company, was greatly increased during 1942 and now represent close to 50% of the company's assets. Advantage was taken of the opportunity to reduce real estate holdings and this item is now a relatively small part of the company's assets. Policy loans were also reduced during the year. Reserves to cover policy liabilities, according to government standards, were increased by over $600,000 to over $10,000,000.

The mortality rate was again favorable in 1942, although losses from war claims were heavier.

The company had a fine increase in business in force, which now stands at $58,193,856.

SOVEREIGN LIFE

STEADY progress was made during 1942 by the Sovereign Life Assurance Company of Canada. The insurance in force was increased from $37,693,123 to $41,708,922, while the new insurance issued last year was $7,232,448, as compared with $6,395,944 in 1941. The total cash income in 1942 was $1,757,460, as compared with $1,660,980 in the previous year. Reserves for policy contracts were increased during the year from $7,417,471 to $7,975,183, while the total assets were increased from $8,644,043 to $9,318,960. The average rate of interest earned on the invested funds in 1942 was 5.14 per cent as compared with 5.40 per cent in 1941, showing a decrease, which is in conformity with general experience and is to be expected in view of the low rate currently obtainable on government bonds and other high grade securities. After providing for policy reserves, contingency and investment reserves, profits for policyholders, capital and shareholders' account and all liabilities, the unassigned surplus at the end of the year was $136,573.

THE LIFE INSURANCE AGENT IN WARTIME

WE in North America have always been known as individualists—we have insisted upon our inherent right to live our own lives and to plan our own futures.

Out of this demand for individual planning, the institution of life insurance on this continent has grown. Through life insurance, our people have provided for their loved ones and themselves a greater measure of individual financial security than has ever been known before. In fact, representing only 7% of the world's population, we own more than 70% of the world's life insurance.

In keeping with North American individualism, life insurance itself is individualized—tailored to fit the hopes and ambitions, the needs and income of each policyholder. And each family's insurance program, shaped according to its own particular needs, has been made possible by the untiring work of the life insurance agent.

It is the agents who teach people to understand and appreciate the benefits of life insurance. Through their efforts, in times of peace, agents helped some 69,000,000 people in Canada and the United States to take advantage of the flexible, individualized service characteristic of life insurance.

In wartime, this service takes on new and more important meaning. The agent's work is a major contribution to the morale of our men in the armed forces, for millions of them know that, through life insurance, their families back home are cared for no matter what happens.

The agent's work in wartime also helps prevent inflation. He assists people with excess earnings to invest part of such earnings in life insurance. This keeps excess funds from competing for consumer goods and helps hold down prices.

Life insurance bought today serves a double purpose. It not only provides protection for the policyholder, but a substantial part of the money he pays for such protection is invested by his Company in Government Bonds. Since war was declared the life insurance companies operating in Canada have bought nearly $450,000,000 of Canadian War and Victory Loans and the life insurance companies of the United States have added nearly $3,000,000,000 to their holdings of United States Government securities . . . money that is going for tanks, planes, guns and other war equipment. In addition, life insurance agents sell War Savings Stamps as part of their daily activities.

Thus, through the life insurance agent, we have found a way to accumulate life insurance funds which not only help our people in peacetime, but are now helping to pave the way for Victory.

BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS — FROM ANY METROPOLITAN AGENT, OR AT ANY METROPOLITAN OFFICE

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

(A MUTUAL COMPANY)

NEW YORK

Frederick H. Ecker, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD — *Leroy A. Lincoln*, PRESIDENT

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